THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XV.—NO. 115. PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, MAY 16, 1871. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

SPEECH OF PRINCE BISMARCK.

ALSACE AND LORRAINE.

Views of Prince Bismarck on their Annexation.

On the 2d of May the Imperial Diet of Germany authorized the President of the House to reply to the address of the Germans of New York, and then proceeded to consider the bill for incorporating the provinces of Alsace and Lorraine in the German empire. While this bill was under consideration, Prince Bismarck made the following speech:—

Respecting the fundamental principle involved in the bill there appears to be no difference of opinion. It can only be a question as to the form in which the incorporation can be brought about. On this point you have to come to a determination, and you will find the allied Governments ready to give prompt consideration to diverging opinions. As to the principle, I repeat, there is no difference of opinion; there was nothing of the kind a year ago, and none has appeared since that time. Let us review the last ten months: Germany was united in the love of peace; there was scarcely a German who desired a breach of peace with France. There were some sickly minds, enemies of their own country, who desired its defeat, but they were of no account. They are not worthy of the German name. I do not count them among the Germans. (Applause.) Germany unanimously desired peace, but it was just as unanimous in the determination to protect the German Fatherland with arms; and if, after a manly conduct of the war, God should give us peace, they were determined to obtain a guarantee which should make a renewal of the French attack more difficult and facilitate our power of resistance. I believe that for 300 years there was scarcely a generation in the German Fatherland which was not obliged to draw the sword against France. And every time that the Germans were the conquerors it was said that the opportunity was neglected of obtaining better boundaries. That was because the victory was won by the help of the allies. Now that the victory has been won, after we have independently fought, everybody said, in all earnestness, he was determined to secure to his children a more peaceful future.

France obtained a geographical, military boundary full of temptations—full of menaces. This position, especially as opposed to South Germany, cannot be more strikingly characterized than by the remark of the King of Wurtemberg at the time of the Eastern war, where the Western powers urged Germany to a war by which German interests were neither endangered nor involved. The King referred to the south of Germany (which was inundated with Frenchmen in order to exert an influence upon the King), and said, as long as Strasburg was not in German hands he could not come to a decision. Now affairs are otherwise formed. In that projecting corner near Weissenburg, which almost as effectually separated the South from North Germany as the political line of the Main, the inhabitants, notwithstanding the menaces of the French army, came together with one accord, and without a moment's hesitation, on the side of the North. That France was often subjected to the temptation to acquire possession of that advanced bastion is shown by the last decade. After the 6th August, 1866, I saw the French Ambassador enter at my place with an ultimatum in his hand to give up Mayence or to await an immediate declaration of war. (Hear.) I did not hesitate a moment to answer, "Good, then we will have war." This was reported to Paris; there people reflected a little, and then it was said the instructions that the French Minister had received were wrested from the Emperor during his sickness. (Laughter.) Further temptations, respecting Luxemburg, for example, are well known.

The question now arises, what guarantees shall we have against the recurrence of such demands? They must be territorial guarantees. The guarantees of foreign powers cannot help us. To my regret I have been obliged to have the remarkable experience that such guarantees often have experienced modifying declarations. (Laughter.) I will not say an attempt was made, for nobody went so far as to exercise a pressure, but a peculiar method was adopted of advising us to be satisfied with the payment of the expenses of the war and the demolition of the fortresses. I was not satisfied with this. I always regarded it as impractical and not harmonizing with the interests of a permanent peace, if fortresses should be demolished. Thereby a feeling of independence suffers, and I am convinced that a cession would not be so severely felt as the prohibition to erect a structure upon one's own proper territory. I know that the demolition of Huningen, for example, has occasioned more effect as a means of agitation than would have been produced by a loss of territory. This measure has no value for me. That would not have removed the advanced bastions further from Stuttgart and Munich, and that was necessary. As far as Metz is concerned, the topographical configuration of the place is of that kind that, for purposes of strength, art has little to do there; and if the artistical works there should be disturbed they could be rapidly reconstructed. This plan of demolition was not satisfactory. It was proposed to make a neutral territory of Alsace and Lorraine, and we would then be separated from France by a chain of neutral States from the North Sea to the Swiss Alps. There was no possibility that we would attack France, for we respect treaties of neutrality. But that would not prevent France from sending a fleet with troops to be landed upon our coasts; and as our fleet is not of equal birth with that of the French, they would, in that way, be enabled to attack us. We would not be protected at sea, and would only be protected on land so long as the neutral States should be determined to respect the treaties of neutrality and to defend the neutrality of their land with arms in their hands, as we have seen in the case of the Belgians. With Alsace this regard for the treaties was not to be assumed. In that place are strong French elements, whose interests and sympathies belong to France, and which, in case of a war with France, would undoubtedly make themselves heard to the advantage of France. Thus the neutrality would be injurious.

We will give Alsace and Lorraine the power of self-administration, and, with German institutions, they will arrive at the boundaries of that ideal toward which they could never strive under a French Government. Of one thing I am sure—that German patience and German benevolence will succeed in winning over the people in a short time, perhaps in a shorter time than many imagine. Many elements will, in all probability, still remain there which can find no indemnification for the destruction of the bonds that have hitherto existed. The end which we strive to attain will not be reached very rapidly, but we must not despair on that account. We shall still live to see it.

This law shall, by no means, anticipate the future, shall not bind us for the future, shall lay down no course of action for all time. I have no firm opinion how the case will stand some years from now. The circumstances are abnormal, and must be so, and likewise their regulation must be abnormal, as the case was never before known in history. In the mean time we must accept the circumstances as they are, and not as it appears to many desirable they should be. You must surely have the will in this way, with German patience and German love for our new countrymen, to reach that end upon which we have determined. (Loud applause.)

The bill was referred to a special commission of twenty-eight members.

SECOND EDITION

TO-DAY'S CABLE NEWS.

Mutiny Among the Communists.

The Women Demanding Arms.

The Place Vendome Column.

It will be Destroyed To-morrow.

Important News from Mexico.

Pennsylvania State Convention.

Conflagration in Cincinnati.

Erie Railroad Shops Burned.

Shocking Poisoning Case.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

The Vendome Column.

PARIS, May 15—Evening.—Extraordinary sights were presented in the Place Vendome to-day. At an early hour thousands of people assembled to watch the demolition of the column. It was arranged that the column should fall towards the Rue de la Paix. M. Abadie, an engineer, expressed confidence that the concussion would be small.

The inhabitants of the Place Vendome and adjacent streets feared that by the fall of the column the ground would crush in the sewers, destroying the foundations of the houses.

At 4 o'clock this afternoon one million and a half of francs was offered by some wealthy citizens to the Commune to save the column. All preparations had been completed by 5 o'clock, when a member of the Commune arrived and ordered the demolition to be postponed until Wednesday afternoon. He said an act of justice, as decreed by the Commune, was best done by daylight. A tri-colored flag, which had been fastened to the leg of the statue of the Emperor Napoleon, first fell amidst deafening cheers of the assembled crowd.

The Assault on St. Cloud.

VERSAILLES, May 15—Evening.—It has now been determined that the assault on St. Cloud shall take place to-morrow. There are 50,000 men in the Bois de Boulogne, ready for the signal of attack. The Versaillists have dug trenches close to the rampart's breach, near the Autueil Gate, large enough to admit two omnibuses. The ditch around the ramparts is still unoccupied. The Paris firing is very feeble, and there is every appearance of internal strife within the walls.

28,000 Projectiles Fired in 24 Hours.

More than 28,000 projectiles have been hurled into the city in the last twenty-four hours by the Versailles army. A large amount of war material, including 67 guns, was found, and 140 prisoners captured in Fort Vanvres.

BERLIN, May 16—Morning.—Orders have just been issued by the War Office for the

Return from France

of the regiments of Royal Guards, representing every arm of the service.

The Public Entry into Berlin

it is expected will be made in about six weeks.

Reported Versaillist Repulse.

LONDON, May 16—6 A. M.—The latest despatches from Paris state that the Commune reports the Versaillists repulsed at Neuilly. General Mason, Chief of Staff, has been arrested. *La Liberte* says the Government troops will enter Paris through the breaches at Porte Maillot and Autueil. The entry of the troops at Point du Jour is imminent.

Cluseret at Liberty.

LONDON, May 16.—The *Times'* special despatch from Paris says Cluseret and Megy have been released.

An Armistice is Arranged

for Wednesday, to enable the inhabitants of Vanvres and its neighborhood to remove.

A circular from M. Grousset, Federal Minister of Foreign Affairs, invites the provinces to join the Communists.

The Germans are Concentrating

their forces toward Paris. The headquarters of the Prince of Saxony is transferred to Margency, and the chief commander of the Guards will remove to Montmorency.

The Fall of Fort Montrouge

is imminent. The western and southwestern arrondissements of Paris are uninhabitable from the

Great Loss of Life and Property

in those portions of the city.

The 144th Battalion of the National Guard refused to march outside of Paris. The tri-color is not flying to-day on Fort Vanvres.

A despatch from St. Denis says that the

Dissensions in the Commune

will be terminated to-day by the dissolution of the Central Committee, or the absorption of the Committee of Public Safety with the Central Committee.

All mechanics over forty years of age are called to work on the defenses of Paris.

A New Military Commission

has been appointed. General Delescluze and the Central Committee are on the best terms. General Henri has been appointed Chief of the Minister of War, and General Matthieu commander of the forces between Point du Jour and Avenue Wagram.

Miss Coutts and the Peerage.

LONDON, May 16.—Miss Angela Georgiana Burdett Coutts has accepted the peerage.

This Morning's Quotations.

LIVERPOOL, May 16—10·30 A. M.—Cotton hardening; uplands, 7¾d.; Orleans, 7¾@7¾d. The sales are estimated at 12,000 to 15,000 bales.

LONDON, May 16—11·30 A. M.—Consols opened at 93⅜ American securities quiet and steady; U. S. bonds of 1862, 90¾; of 1865, old, 90¼; of 1867, 92½; 10-40s, 89¾.

FROM THE WEST.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Destructive Fire in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, May 16.—A fire broke out at eleven o'clock last night in the rectifying establishment of Miles, Johnson & Co., on Sycamore street. It was first discovered in an area in the rear of Nos. 23 and 24, the stock-room of the establishment, which soon communicated to the entire building, from the cellar to the fifth story, and burned with astonishing persistence for more than two hours. The fire was confined to the building in which it originated. The contents and building were totally destroyed. The loss is estimated at from $100,000 to $150,000. All are fully insured.

Druids in Council.

LOUISVILLE, May 16.—The Grand Lodge of the Order of Druids, in session here yesterday, was attended by deputations from Newport, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and other cities. During the day there was a fine procession through the principal streets, and an address both in German and English.

Dastardly Outrage—A Number of Persons Poisoned Five of them Fatally.

QUINCY, Ill., May 16.—A number of persons attending a picnic at Palmyra, Missouri, nine miles from this city, were poisoned on Saturday evening by some roughs putting some tartar emetic in the spring. Nine persons were seriously poisoned, and five are not expected to live. The roughs first tried to break up the party, failing in which they poisoned the spring.

FROM CUBA.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Transportation of Troops.

HAVANA, May 15.—General Foster, commanding at Vera Cruz, has received orders from the Government to charter the steamer City of Merida to transport troops to Tampico, and has chartered the Mexican steamers Union and Tobasco. They left Vera Cruz on the 6th, having on board General Ceballos and seven hundred men. They reached Tampico on the 7th and disembarked the troops the same day. They found General Cecilla with eighty men posted at the mouth of the river on the left bank. He had thrown up intrenchments and

Awaited Reinforcements

from Vera Cruz. Colonels Molina and Calleja had about 400 troops. These two chiefs had collected from an English *conducta* and the Tampico merchants and the Custom House, about $350,000, and were casting about for a chance to escape with the plunder, but their getting away is hardly possible.

General Roche, with a brigade, is advancing on them from San Luis Potosi, and Generals Cornellia and Ceballos hold the mouth of the river, thus cutting them off entirely.

On the night of the 8th there was a

Slight Engagement

between the insurgents and Federals, the latter being victorious, capturing 30 prisoners. The reduction of the place is only a matter of time.

FROM NEW YORK.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Moral Science Convention to be Held in Philadelphia.

NEW YORK, May 16.—A number of prominent clergymen, President Cummings, of Wesleyan University presiding, met at Delmonico's yesterday, and determined to hold a Constituent Congress in Philadelphia on June 14, for the purpose of completing the organization of the American and International Christian Moral Science Association.

Rulloff's Counsel

are working to secure the commutation of the sentence, on the ground of the general public opposition to capital punishment.

Railway Shops Burned.

The Erie Railroad shops at Susquehanna, Pa., were burned on Friday evening. Loss $40,000.

Oakum Factory Burned.

NEW YORK, May 16.—This morning a fire destroyed the extensive oakum factory of B. Mills & Son, in Jersey City. The loss on stock, machinery, and building is fully $35,000. Insured for $15,000 in New York companies.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

The Weather and the Crops.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 15.—Light rains prevail throughout the State. Telegrams from all points represent that the prospects of the fruit crop were never better. It is certain that the grape crop will be unusually heavy. The yield of barley will be light, probably half the average.

A company with five million dollars capital, to

Construct Eight Canals

for irrigation of the entire San Joaquin Valley and tributary valleys, was incorporated to-day.

Dr. Trask and Mrs. Fair.

Dr. Trask, the principal medical witness for Mrs. Fair on her trial for the murder of Colonel Crittenden, sued her to-day for twenty-one hundred dollars for medical services, and sent the officers with an attachment to the Bank of California, but it was found that all her funds had just been drawn out on a check payable to her mother.

FROM MEXICO.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

The Elections—Success of the Opposition.

CITY OF MEXICO, May 5.—The opposition party was victorious in electing a new President and Vice-President of the Congress. Fresh troops had been sent to Guerrero.

The Impeachment of Romero

is before Congress. He is making a strong defense, and it is hardly possible he can be impeached.

The Minister of War announces a pronunciamento by the garrison of Tampico, led by Colonels Molina and Calleja.

FROM THE STATE.

Arrival of Delegates and Others to the Convention.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HARRISBURG, May 16.—Large numbers of the delegates to the convention which meets to-morrow to nominate Auditor and Surveyor-Generals are arriving from different parts of the State. The Unconditional Club of Philadelphia, headed by Sheriff Leeds and Colonel Harmanus Neff, arrived this morning. All the hotels are full.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Naval Orders.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—Lieutenant-Commander Edwin J. White is ordered to ordnance duty at the Navy Yard, Philadelphia; and Master Bradbury to the receiving ship at Boston. The following officers are detached:—Lieutenant-Commander Dyer from the Ossipee, and ordered to return home; Lieutenant-Commander Sterling from the receiving ship at Philadelphia, and ordered to the Ossipee.

Arrival of General Sheridan.

General Sheridan arrived here this morning, and in the course of the day paid his respects to the President and Secretary of War.

Government Weather Report.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, May 16—10·30 A. M.—Synopsis for the past twenty-four hours:—On the Pacific coast the weather remains without material change. The pressure has diminished at the Rocky Mountain stations and in the Lower Missouri Valley, and still more so from Wisconsin eastward. It remains nearly stationary on the Southern and Gulf coasts. The temperature has generally increased, especially so on the lakes. Light winds have prevailed east of the Rocky Mountains. The disturbance which on Monday evening was imminent in Iowa has passed eastward and diminished. At present threatening weather, with light rains, is reported from Michigan.

Probabilities.—It is probable that clear weather with light winds will continue on the Southern and Gulf coats; hazy and cloudy weather in the Ohio Valley and on the lower lakes, but no storm is apprehended.

FROM THE DOMINION.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Steamer Burned.

ST. JOHN, N. B., May 15.—The steamer Lady Colebrook was burned on Saturday night while lying at her wharf at Carleton. The ship Glory of the Seas, ashore near Beerean, was got off with the aid of several tugs and proceeded to sea yesterday. Eighteen thousand dollars salvage is claimed.

CONGRESS.

Extraordinary Session of the Senate.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—Senators Ferry, of Connecticut, and Logan took their seats for the first time this session.

Three Senators are absent from the city, namely:—Messrs. Brownlow, of Tennessee; Johnson, of Virginia; and Kellogg, of Louisiana.

There are three vacancies; one from, respectively, Georgia, Alabama, and North Carolina.

After prayer by the Rev. Dr. Newman and the reading of the journal of yesterday, Mr. Buckingham offered a resolution, which was agreed to, requesting the President, if not inconsistent with the public interests, to communicate to the Senate copies of all correspondence in the State Department in relation to the ship Hudson and schooner Washington, the property of citizens of Connecticut, seized by the British authorities in the Falkland Islands, in 1854, and also the report of Lieutenant Lynch or other naval officers on file in the Navy Department on the same subject.

On motion of Mr. Cameron the Senate went into executive session.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, May 16—2 P. M.—Consols, 93⅛@93⅜ for money and account. American securities quiet and steady.

LIVERPOOL, May 16—2 P. M.—Cotton closed firm; uplands, 7⅞@7¾d.; Orleans, 7¾@7¾d. Sales 12,000 bales, including 3000 for export and speculation. Sales on ship named at Savannah and Charleston at 7¾d. for middling; do. at New Orleans at 7¾d. for middling.

Chicago Flour and Wheat Market.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

CHICAGO, May 16—9·30 A. M.—Wheat quiet; No. 2, $1·28⅜@1·28⅝, cash and seller June. Corn steady and in fair demand, 54@54⅛c., seller May and June.

	Receipts.	*Shipts.*		*Receipts.*	*Shipts.*
Flour, bbls.	4,000	2,000	Oats, bus.	24,000	10,000
Wheat, bus.	81,000	.....	Rye, bus	3,000	2,000
Corn, bus.	134,000	33,000	Barley, bus.	3,000	.....

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, May 16.—Stocks steady. Money 5 per cent. Gold, 111⅛. 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 111⅝; do. 1864, coupon, 111¾; do. 1865, coupon, 111¾; do. 1865, new, 113⅜; do. 1867, 113⅛; do. 1868, 113¾; 10-40s, 109¾; Virginia 6s, new, 72; Missouri 6s, 95; Canton Co., 82½; Cumberland preferred, 30; N. Y. Central and Hudson River, 97¾; Erie, 27; Reading, 113½; Adams Express, 82; Michigan Central, 123¾; Michigan Southern, 108½; Illinois Central, 134¾; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 125¾; Chicago and Rock Island, 114; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 99; Western Union Telegraph, 59¼.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, May 16.—Cotton quiet and steady at asking rates; middling uplands, 13½c.; low middlings, 15c. Flour quiet and weak except for strictly choice and extra shipping. Wheat dull; choice white, $2@2 05; fair to prime, $1·60@1·90; red prime to choice, $1·70@2; fair to good, $1·50@1·60; common, $1·30@1·45; Ohio and Indiana, $1·60@1·65. Corn dull; Southern white, 75@77c.; Southern yellow, 75@76c.; mixed Western, 73@74c. Pork quiet at $18@18·50. Whiskey, 92½@93c.

Milwaukee Markets.

MILWAUKEE, May 16.—Wheat dull and lower; No. 1, $1·31½; No. 2, $1·28. Received, 65,000 bushels, and shipments of 73,000 bushels. Freights, 4½@9½c.

RAILROADS IN CITIES.

An Act to Authorize Municipal Corporations to Contract with Railway Companies for Increased Facilities, and for Safety and Comfort of Citizens and Travellers.

The following is a copy of a bill which has been read in place in the House of Representatives at Harrisburg. It contains provisions which may be found very important to our City Councils and citizens generally:—

Section 1. Be it enacted, etc., That whenever any railroad or railway company, whose road, operated by steam power, terminates in or passes through the corporate limits of any city, town, or borough of this Commonwealth, may from time to time petition the Councils, or proper authorities thereof, and submit therewith a plan for the laying out, opening, widening, vacation, or other alteration of any street, alley, roadway, or portion thereof, within said limits, changing or fixing the grades thereof, obviating or abandoning the crossings thereof, with such railroads at grade, constructing other ways above or under such railroads, building culverts or drains, use of streets, alleys, roadways, or portions thereof for depot purposes, or for making connections over the same with depots or other railroads, and whereby it may seem to such Councils, or other proper authorities, or a majority of them, that the general safety, comfort, and convenience of the citizens, and of the public using such railroads, and of the employes engaged thereon, will be better secured, and increased facilities and advantages for the transaction of business by the public with such companies be afforded, it shall be lawful for such Councils, or other proper authorities, or a majority of them, to grant such petition according to such plan or such modification thereof as may be agreed upon, and contract by ordinance, resolution, or by contract in writing, with said company, to do and perform, and authorize to be done and performed, all such matters and things as may be required to be done to carry out the same: Provided, that no street, alley, road or way shall be vacated, unless by consent of the party or parties owning the property abutting thereon, nor shall portions thereof (except the intersection with railroad at grade) be vacated, unless by consent of the party or parties owning the property abutting on the portions to be vacated.

The Baby Canard.

A story has been going the rounds of the New York papers, that a baby used on the occasion of a recent amateur performance at the Opera House was lying at the point of death from injuries received by being allowed to fall from the arms of one of the performers. Mrs. Erbs, mother of the baby alluded to, assured our reporter that her child is quite as well as it ever was, and that the whole story was a sheer fabrication. The canard was probably put in circulation for the purpose of annoying those who were connected with the entertainment, all of whom will be glad to learn that it is without foundation.—*Newark Advertiser.*

THIRD EDITION

MATTERS AT WASHINGTON.

New National Banks.

Eastern States Have their Share.

Crime in the West.

A Sheriff Murdered by a Criminal.

The Foster Murder Trial.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc. Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Funding Bill and New National Banks.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—Secretary Boutwell stated to-day that he had taken no action as yet on the provision in the Funding bill authorizing him to redeem five-twenty bonds after giving three months' notice. The probabilities are that he will carry out the law, with the view of compelling holders of five-twenties of 1862 to exchange them for new five per cent. bonds.

Several Boston bankers were in conference to-day with the Secretary of the Treasury and the Comptroller of the Currency, to ascertain whether permission would be granted them to establish new banks under the law of the last Congress authorizing an increase of $54,000,000 national bank circulation after the expiration of one year, as provided by law.

Both the Secretary and the Comptroller coincided in the opinion that no Eastern States were entitled to, nor would they be allowed, any additional national banks. The Secretary added that he was in favor of allowing all that was not taken in States and Territories that were entitled to it to remain in the Treasury to be taken as their necessities require.

Senate To-day.

As soon as the journal was read, Mr. Cameron moved that the Senate proceed to executive business. Senator Sumner has the floor, not, he says, for a set speech, but for the purpose of discussing some of the points of international law in the regulations contained in the treaty for the settlement of both English and American claims.

The correspondents having answered all questions concerning the

Premature Publication

of the treaty, where the Senate or its officers were involved, the impression is that the matter will not be pushed any further.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Conscience Money.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—Twenty-five dollars conscience money, due for custom-house fees, was received at the Treasury to-day.

Telegraphic Transfer of $100,000

in coin from San Francisco to New York has been ordered.

The Subscriptions to the New Loan

to noon to-day were $2500; internal revenue receipts to-day $260,223.

FROM THE WEST.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

A Murderous Desperado.

ST. LOUIS, May 16.—While a sheriff at Osage Mission, Kansas, was attempting to arrest a desperado whose name is not given, last Thursday, the latter drew a pistol and killed Charles Mills, who was assisting the sheriff, also wounding the sheriff and another man belonging to the sheriff's posse.

Fatal Affrays.

LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, May 16.—Robert Feelnberg, book-keeper of Liebenstein & Co., was thrown from a buggy yesterday afternoon, receiving injuries from which he has since died.

Aleons Wagner called on Americus Patterson on Saturday to collect money due him, when a slight altercation occurred, and Wagner was stabbed by Patterson with a butcher-knife, from the effects of which Wagner has since died.

FROM NEW YORK.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Reduction of Salaries.

NEW YORK, May 16.—The salaries of all the employes of the city and county has been reduced 20 per cent., under the law reducing the estimates for expenses of the departments.

Fatal Affair.

Michael Leahey has been arrested, charged with pushing his wife out of a window. Her injuries are believed to be fatal.

The Foster Murder Trial.

NEW YORK, May 16.—The effort to get a jury in the case of Foster for the murder of Putnam was resumed this morning in the Court of Over and Terminer. The room is densely crowded.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Vessel's Crew Saved.

BOSTON, May 16.—Arrived, steamer Liverpool, from Liverpool. She brought home Captain Nichols and the crew of the bark Merrimac, before reported sunk in Boston Bay by a collision with the steamship Aleppa.

Shooting Case.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 16.—Eugene Jeanbey, aged fifteen, was fatally shot yesterday at Ocean Cottage, by a man named Vollvracht, who was firing at a target, with a party of Germans. The lad died this morning, and an inquest is now being held.

Fire Near Boston.

BOSTON, May 16.—A fire in Saxonville last night burned the shoe shop, dwelling, and outbuildings of W. W. Laker. Loss, $8000.

The proposition to purchase for $475,000 a part of the Boston and Providence Railroad depot property by the city of Boston, to extend Columbus avenue, is in a fair way of consummation.

OBITUARY.

The Author of the "Log Cabin Songs."

The Hon. John Greiner, ex-Governor of New Mexico, and author of the once famous "Log Cabin" songs of the political campaign of 1840, died in Toledo on Saturday morning. He was a resident of Columbus, Ohio, and was attending the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows at Toledo when he was struck with paralysis. Mr. Greiner was born in 1810, and removed to the State of Ohio when a boy. He was at one time editor of the *State Journal*, at Columbus, and afterwards of the *Gazette*, at the same place, and of the *Zanesville City Times*. He took an active part in the early Whig campaigns of the State; in fact, as the author of the "Log Cabin Songs" and other popular political ballads, he was one of the leaders of the party. Among his songs still familiar, in their titles at least, even to the younger men of the present day, are "Tippecanoe and Tyler Too," and "Old Zip Coon." He composed the music to accompany his songs, and the people seized upon both air and words with enthusiasm and eagerness. He frequently sang his own songs at immense gatherings during the excitement of the campaign; and other tongues than his echoed them at monster Whig meetings in all parts of the country, North and South. Mr. Greiner was appointed Indian Agent by President Taylor, and President Fillmore afterward appointed him Governor of New Mexico. He was absent in the far West about nine years. On his return he found political combinations with which he was unfamiliar, and in which he took little interest. The relative positions of men whom he had ridiculed or praised were in many cases changed, and he has been heard of but little during late years. At the time of his death, he had retired from editorial duties, and was engaged in business at Columbus.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
Tuesday, May 16, 1871.

The banks gave another weekly statement last night very favorable to the future of the market. Deposits, specie, and legal-tenders show a further increase, as also do the loans, indicating a disposition to expand on the part of the banks as soon as the occasion offers; but general trade is dull, and there is a let-up in speculative circles, both causes operating to limit the business transacted in loans. Call loans are easy at 5 per cent. on good collateral securities, and prime discounts range between 6@7 per cent.

Gold is quiet but very firm, all the sales in New York being reported at 111¾.

Government bonds are inactive but exceedingly strong, the entire list, with the exception of the currency 6s, showing an advance of ¼.

Stocks were dull, but the market was generally steady. Sales of City 6s, old and new, at 103.

There were no sales of Reading, but it was held firmly at 56¾@56¾; Pennsylvania advanced, selling up to 61. Sales of Camden and Amboy at 128¾; Minehill at 53¾; Lehigh Valley at 61⅝; Oil Creek and Allegheny at 51¾; and Catawissa at 21.

In canal shares the only sales were of Morris preferred at 120.

The absence of many members of the board at the Schutzenfest added dullness to the entire market.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$14200 City 6s, New	103	100 sh Penna R	61
$500 0 do. Old	103	68 do	60¾
$2000 W Jer 6s	94	200 do b30	60¾
25 sh Cam & Am	128¾	100 do b60	60¾
3 sh Minehill R	53¾	100 do	60¾
50 sh Reading R	56¾	73 sh O C & A R	51¾
6 sh Leh Val R	61½	19 sh Mor Cl pf	120
100 sh Cata R	21	25 sh Cent Trans	49½

SECOND BOARD.

$2000 Sch N 6s, 82	78½	100 sh Leh N b60	35½
$200 do	78¾	100 sh Penna R b60	61
$15000 Pa R gen mt	93¾	30 do allot	61
reg	93¾	38 do	61¼
$1000 do	93¾	7 sh Leh V R	61½
$11000 City 6s, New	103		

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 116⅝@117⅛; do. 1862, 111¾@111½; do. 1864, 111¼@111⅜; do. 1865, 111⅜@111½; do. 1865, new, 113½@113¾; do. 1867, do. 113½@113¾; do. 1868 do. 113⅝@113¾; 10-40s, 109⅜@109⅝. U. S. 80 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 115⅜@115½; Gold, 111¾@111¾; Silver, 106½@108; Union Pacific Railroad 1st Mort. Bonds, 93⅝@94¾; Central Pacific Railroad, 101⅞@102¾; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, 86¾@87½.

MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & CO., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 117⅛@117¼; 5-20s of 1862, 111¾@111½; do. 1864, 111¾@111½; do. 1865, 111⅜@111¾; do., July, 1865, 113¾@113¾; do., July, 1867, 113¾@113¾; do. July, 1868, 113¾@113¾; 10-40s, 109¾@109¾. U. S. Pacific R. R. Currency 6s, 115¼@115⅝. Gold, 111¼@111¾.

NARR & LADNER, Brokers, report this morning gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	111¾	11·53 A. M.	111¾
10·10 "	111¾	12·00 M.	111¾
10·45 "	111⅝	12·30 P. M.	111¾
11·53 "	111¾	12·52 "	111⅝

Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, May 16.—The Flour market is very dull, and prices favor buyers. There is very little demand, either for shipment or home consumption, and only 5@600 barrels sold, including superfine at $5·25@5·50; extras at $5·75@6; Wisconsin and Minnesota extra family at $6·75@7·25; 500 barrels Pennsylvania do. do. at $6·25@6·75; Indiana and Ohio do. do. at $7@7·50, and fancy brands at $7·75@8·50, as in quality. Rye Flour sells at $5·75. In Corn Meal no transactions.

The movements in the Wheat market continue of a limited character, but prices are unchanged. Sales of 3000 bushels Indiana and Ohio red at $1·55@1·58; Pennsylvania do. at $1·50@1·52; amber at $1·62@1·64, and white at $1·65@1·75. Rye may be quoted at $1·18@1·20 for Pennsylvania. Corn is but little sought after. Sales of yellow at 78@79c., and Western mixed at 74@76c. Oats are in moderate request. Sales of 2000 bushels Pennsylvania and Western at 63@65c. In Barley and Malt no sales were reported.

Bark is offered at $30 per ton for No. 1 Quercitron, without finding buyers.

Cloverseed is dull and may be quoted at 8@8½c. per lb. Timothy is nominal. Flaxseed sells in a small way at $2·10.

Whisky is scarce and held at 93c. for Western iron-bound.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....MAY 16

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

8 A. M.....65 | 11 A. M.....76 | 2 P. M.....82

SUN RISES.....4·44 MOON SETS.....3·38
SUN SETS.....7·8 HIGH WATER.....11·43

(By Cable.)

LONDON, May 16—Steamships Helvetia and England, from New York, have touched at Queenstown.

Steamships Algeria and Idaho, from New York, arrived at Liverpool to-day.

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Str Beverly, Pierce, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug Joe Johnson, Ingraham, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug G. B. Hutchins, Mulford, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

Schr Maggie McNell, for Ponce, was cleared yesterday by Messrs. Isaac Hough & Morris—not as before reported.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Virginia, Hunter, 70 hours from Charleston, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamship Whirlwind, Sherman, 40 hours from Providence, with mdse. to D. S. Stetson & Co.

Steamer J. S. Shriver, Webb, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. and passengers to A. Groves, Jr.

Steamer Beverly, Pierce, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer Ann Eliza, Richards, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Br. brig Blanche, Dexter, 15 days from Port Spain, with molasses to S. & W. Welsh.

Schr Lydia, Bragg, from Tuckerton, to Josiah J. Allen.

Schr Manaway, Hampton, from Florence, with water-pipes to Wood & Co.

Schr George S. Courtney, Lane, from Tuckerton, with guano.

Schr Raven's Wing, York, from New York.

Tugs Thomas Jefferson, Allen; Joe Johnson, Ingraham; Chesapeake, Merrihew; and G. B. Hutchings, Mulford, from Baltimore, with tows of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, May 15.—The following barges leave in tow to-night for Baltimore, light:—H. L. Wilgus, P. Tanney, Jacob Stroup, Nightingale, R. V. De Witt, P. McDevitt, R. T. Berwind, E. A. Gilbert, and M. Bartlett.

Kate Moyer, with iron ore, for Bridgeton.

P. Carson, with marble, for Philadelphia.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, May 15.—The following barges leave in tow to-night, eastward:—Setter, Vanderbilt, J. Tracy, Emma, H. V. James, H. A. Newton, Charles, Sam. Morrell, Indianola, and R. Adams, all with coal, for New York.

H. Campbell, with coal, for Chester.

PHILADELPHIA BRANCH OFFICE, May 16.—*Weather.*—May 15, 5 P. M., wind W. by S.; 6 P. M., barometer, 29 78-80; 11·30 P. M., barometer, 30 1-80; a calm, cloudless sky; charming night; a positive luxury to walk; about such temperature as we read of; Italian in its soothing blandness. May 16, 4 A. M., barometer, 30 1-40; at daylight wind E. ¼ N.; warm and delightful temperature. L. S. C.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, May 16.—The following boats leave in tow to-day:—

E. D. Kennedy, with grain to Hoffman & Kennedy.

Ida and Emma, with coal to J. R. White & Son.

Sandusky, with lumber to Taylor & Betts. J. H.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

MR. PHILLIPS ON THE "HANGING COMMITTEE."

From the N. Y. Tribune.

We fear that we did but scant justice to the plan proposed by the graceful and epigrammatic orator of the Bay State for pacifying the South. We can never sufficiently admire the statesmanship of Mr. Phillips. There is no war that he cannot foresee, or invent; no ill that he has not a remedy for; no possible combination of fractures for which he has not an epigram ready. He has perfect faith that he can govern the universe by epigrams; and punish it by epithets. He was born to command—on the rostrum. What a leader he is! Put him on the stage, before the footlights, and he can tell any number of men to go anywhere. He is the mitrailleuse of the platform. He is most dangerous when he is safest. Place him on the steps of the Hotel de Ville, and he would annihilate the Versailles Government with a *bon mot*. He could invent an epigram that would keep the Paris Commune running a year. There is no doubt of it. He is terrible, this man. And to think that he is probably full of epigrams undischarged. He has never spared anybody or anything; except one. Why has he spared Butler? Probably for the same reason that Butler has spared him; neither has been able to think of an epithet adequate to describe the other. Scratch a Russian, Mr. Phillips is fond of saying (he has nearly scraped the skin off that Russian), and you will find a Tartar. If you scratch Phillips will you find Butler? We cannot say; it is not our scratch. But Mr. Butler evidently has an epigram worth to him twice that, namely: Scratch Phillips, and he will scratch back!

Mr. Phillips has two remedies for the Ku-klux trouble, both bloody, both epigrammatic. One is, to "march thirty millions of men to the Gulf;" irrespective of women, children, camps, baggage, hay, cows, horses, clean clothes. This is an old remedy of Mr. Phillips. He is always marching that thirty millions to the Gulf, on the slightest emergency. We seem often to have seen them on their winding way; the promenade is familiar to us. It is the easiest thing in the world. It is only necessary for Mr. Phillips to stand in Steinway Hall and say "march," and those thirty millions are off. Marvelous man. And so cool, and so unexcited. But he is to stay at home. What are they to do at the Gulf? Bah! "Let me tell the tanner of Galena that if he don't go to the Gulf, the Gulf will come to him!" (Sensation.)

But Mr. Phillips holds his thirty millions in reserve. His simple summer campaign is to have Grant go down South and hang five of the richest ex-generals he can catch. The merit of this plan lies in its simplicity. And it is so practicable. And it would instantly inaugurate an era of good feeling. Many of the most prominent men down there never have been hung, but it isn't possible they would object to it if it was put to them in the right light. It is to be an amicable and peaceable proceeding. "It does not need an army. You do not need one hundred men." The process of arrest and execution is clearly pointed out. As a beginning, Grant is to go down to Georgia and arrest some ex-general, who counts his acres by thousands and his wealth by millions, and stands possessed of the admiration of half the South. Let Grant track him to his lair in this nest of assassins, seize him at midnight (the most tragic time in the whole twenty-four hours), try him before daylight, and hang him before the sun is an hour high. There are all the picturesque elements of terror in this. The mysterious hour, the swift trial, the dangling millionaire. How sweet and calm Mr. Phillips is in contemplating it, and he is not bloodthirsty either. He would limit the number to five. Not another man, even though his millions outnumbered his fingers and toes. Hang five of the first men in the South in this quiet, unostentatious, winning manner, and no more will want to be hung. We don't need any army or any courts; nothing, in fact, but a rope, and perhaps a cheerful epigram as they swing off. Mr. Phillips and General Butler would be just the men to do it, if they would march to the Gulf; they must themselves see that they can't hang anybody, worth mentioning, if they stay where they are.

This panacea is so promising that we beg leave to suggest to the President to appoint a hanging committee, to visit the disturbed districts during the recess of Congress, with power to send for persons and papers; to read the papers and to hang the persons. The committee need not be large, but it should have two heads—Mr. Phillips and General Butler. Let the committee move slowly down towards the Gulf, hanging gently as it goes. Mr. Phillips is not the man to advise a scheme he would not be willing to take the peril of executing; we never knew him, in the most troublous times to shrink from any danger. It was always with him a word and a blow; and the word first, then the blow wasn't needed. We have no doubt now that he is ready to undertake this Southern mission which he advises. We can almost see him now executing it. He comes to a Southern village with his committee. He inquires for the assessor's list. "Who," says he, "is your richest man? Show me your local Vanderbilt." "What do you purpose to do?" ask the villagers. "I purpose," says Mr. Phillips, "to hang him, in the name of the forty-second parallel." "What for?" "I'll be hanged if I know what for," says the orator; "'what for?' is a queer question in a free country—has it never occurred to you to scratch an ex-general millionaire? Try it; you will find a Ku-klux!" At midnight Mr. Phillips and General Butler track the Dives to his lair, scratch him till daylight, and then hang him up in sight of the camp breakfast table. No more Ku-klux in that region, but great terror falling on all the country round about, and everybody asking Butler what he shall do to be saved from Phillips. Is not this a terrible picture? But it is not so frightful as it will be to have Phillips coming around again, with a new quiver of epigrams, in 1872, and jocularly saying, "I told you so." And, besides, it is economical. Mr. Phillips will kill two birds with one stone; he will despatch an ex-general and one of the millionaires who would else adorn a New York lamp-post in 1873—for the mob that year, he blandly prophesies, "will indulge in a millionaire." Anybody can see that all such causes of indulgence ought to be removed now.

Behold the simplicity of genius! "I show you," says this admirable man, "the two dangers—Ku-klux and corporations. I hold in my hand the remedy. Hang five topmost Alpine Southerners, smash all the Northern corporations, and then come to me and I will tell you what next to do." Alas, if we would only be wise while we have this guide with us! If he should die and not leave a stock of epigrams to last at least fifty years, we would not give a Confederate note for the republic. While he is here let us utilize him. Let him have a free commission to play back and forth between North and South—a destructive double-ender, hanging the very rich and scattering the corporations. Only let him also remember the maxim of the Persian Saadi:—"A learned man without works is a bee without honey. Say to the austere and uncivil bee, 'When you cannot afford honey, do not sting.'"

SOMETHING BETTER THAN A VIGILANCE COMMITTEE.

From the N. Y. Times.

The frequent references made by the press and in society to the famous Vigilance Committee of San Francisco recall many incidents connected with the history of that body. It is undeniable that the state of affairs in San Francisco at the time the Vigilance Committee was organized, and the state of affairs in New York to-day, bear a striking analogy in many respects. New York is the metropolis of the nation, and San Francisco only the chief town of a distant State, but otherwise the cases are almost identical. Here, as there, the corrupt and ignorant have absorbed power only to abuse it. Here, as there, a depraved mob controls the right arm and the purse of the community. Here, as there, criminals escape justice because they are the "friends" of the officers of the law. Here, as there, an elective judiciary and a municipal organization rotten to the very core, at once infect and despoil the Commonwealth, and disgrace free institutions. Here, as there, notorious dishonesty is regarded as a capital joke, and the chief rulers of the people have clambered to their high places, and prosperously retain them, not only despite, but because of the fact that they are peculators and cheats. Here, as there, crimes against the person multiply apace, since they are committed for the most part by members of the "ruling class," whose escape from punishment is almost a foregone conclusion.

Now, it is in consequence of this similarity of condition of the two cities that the "heroic remedy" of a vigilance committee occurs to so many minds, and so often finds expression. But ought we seriously to contemplate the adoption of such a remedy? Assuredly not. In the first place, the San Francisco committee was illegal. True, it was organized not to resist, but to enforce the law; but it was none the less illegal; and although many have asserted that it was the sole possible refuge from anarchy, its inconveniences, both at the time and afterwards, are warnings against so hazardous and doubtful a resource. For example, members of the San Francisco Vigilance Committee were sued years after it had ceased to exist, and held accountable for its proceedings. Merchants have been brought into court in this city on such suits: the ruffians whom they helped long ago to expel from San Francisco having found lawyers of their own political and religious faith to assist them to procure damages. Were a vigilance committee of like character to be formed in New York, and to take summary action in the same way, an endless train of suits would be one of the consequences, and for years to come the Courts would be crowded with litigation. The inference from this, putting aside other objections, is that the New York Reform Committee should act at first, and always, strictly within the law. No provocation should tempt it to act otherwise. It can be made quite as irresistible by moral forces as the San Francisco committee was by physical force. But, equally with the latter body, it requires organization, zeal, industry, and personal risks and sacrifices. Deeds, not words, was the motto of the stern avengers of outraged society in the Golden City. We may hope that reformatory action will not be confined in New York to words alone.

The nucleus and starting-point of a suitable Reform Committee were supplied by the late reform meeting at the Cooper Institute. That meeting was regarded with profound interest throughout the country, and comments upon it have now reached us from many other parts of the world. We need not disguise the fact that, while approval has been universal, the movement has been spoken of by some in terms of discouragement. It has been thought that the enemy is too strong, and that he can either purchase or defy any influences that may be brought to bear against him. This, we need hardly say, we do not credit, and, for some reasons, among others, that may be briefly adduced. In the first place, it cannot rationally be supposed that the eminent gentlemen who gave their presence and support to that meeting intended to stop short there without doing anything further. They know very well that mere idle threats would be a most signal encouragement to the bad men against whom they were launched. Hence, it may with safety be assumed that no apathetic attitude will be taken by them, but that they will proceed, in due time, to follow up their original promises with spirit and effect. Another reason for anticipating proper activity in the matter consists in the fact that the evils so sharply denounced are always growing worse. But for the recent demonstration at the Cooper Institute, a public meeting would probably have been convened to denounce the contemplated alterations in the code of procedure. Moreover, the pulpit, as those who read carefully their Monday's newspaper are aware, has been eloquent and persistent of late in demanding reform, and we may be sure that all this seed has not fallen upon stony places. But the merchants, and bankers, and lawyers—men who have a definite stake in the community, and whose names and character, being well known, will command confidence—must themselves work for the harvest; and those among them who, while expressing doubt about the practical results of the reform meeting at the Cooper Institute, fail to work, neglect a solemn duty to society and to themselves! These gentlemen are the proper leaders of political reform, and the sooner they assume their legitimate functions, and strive industriously to break down political corruption, the sooner will New York be freed from the grievous disorders that now afflict and dishonor her.

THE QUARREL IN ST. CLEMENT'S.

From the N. Y. World.

Philadelphia is no more than Chicago a city from which we should expect ecclesiastical excitements. The reasons are different. From Chicago we should not look for any controversies about religion for the reason that we should not look for any religion. And in Philadelphia we should not look for any controversies about religion for that we had supposed that all controversies calculated to stimulate the mind or embitter the heart had there been settled beyond the possibility of a reopening long before the birth of the present oldest inhabitant of Philadelphia. A wit divided contemporaneous mankind into the two classes of those who tolerated everybody because they believed nothing, and those who tolerated nobody because they believed something. Chicago is composed of the former, and it is astonishing that any ecclesiastical proceedings whatever should have excited opposition or even remark on the part of a population which goes on its way rejoicing, caring for none of these things. Philadelphia is of the latter, and it is equally astonishing that the first manifestation of religious dissent, or other form of mental activity, should not have been suppressed by popular indignation, and the dissenter forced by the chill contempt of Philadelphia to seek a more congenial clime. Nevertheless Cheney has plunged himself into hot water by out-Chicagoing Chicago in the looseness of his theology, and Batterson made himself the target of Philadelphian scorn by out-Philadelphiaing Philadelphia in the scrupulosity of his adherence to forms. Of the two it is more intelligible that a man should be persecuted for practical piety in Chicago than that he should be despitefully entreated in Philadelphia for ritualism never so advanced.

The shepherds who are thus despitefully entreated for the sake in the one case of righteousness and in the other of ritualism, represent the opposite poles of the body in whose communion they both profess to be. The one has provoked the indignation of his flock and suffered extrusion from his sheepfold, and the other, in spite of the fidelity of his flock, has attracted the animadversion of his bishop. But they agree in invoking the secular arm when the ecclesiastical decision to which it is to be assumed that they have beforehand agreed to submit themselves goes against them. Mr. Cheney appealed to the civil courts to keep him in the position from which the decision of an ecclesiastical court had removed him. And now Mr. Batterson appeals to the civil courts to keep him in a position in which a majority of his congregation have strongly intimated to him that he was not wanted. Mr. Cheney has been convicted of violating, and furthermore expresses his intention to keep on violating, what there is no doubt is an express regulation of the Church of which he still insists that he is a priest. The charge against Mr. Batterson is not so specifically made nor so fully proven. The objection to him may only be that the Philadelphian, in the interest of his own ease, declines to go through the violent exercise which is demanded of him in public worship according to the practice of Mr. Batterson. But it is at least clear that his congregation do object to him. And it is also clear that Mr. Cheney's usefulness as an Episcopalian clergyman is ended with the decision of the proper body that he is not an Episcopalian clergyman, and that Mr. Batterson's usefulness as the pastor of the particular flock to which he ministers is ended with the determination of the flock that they have no further use for his ministry. Yet the one persists in clinging to a church which has rejected him, and the other to a congregation which dislikes him. This tenacity, to the secular mind, furnishes a much more injurious imputation upon the character and the self-respect of the inculpated clergyman than any possible looseness in doctrine on the part of the one or any possible rigor of ritual on the part of the other. For the sake not less of the tenacious rector of St. Clement's than of his vindictive vestry it is to be hoped that the courts, ecclesiastical and lay, will arrive at a decision whereby the wicked Batterson may be made to cease from troubling and the weary Philadelphian be put at rest.

MODERN MAN-HATERS.

From the London Saturday Review.

Among the many odd social phenomena of the present day may be reckoned the class of women who are professed despisers and contemners of men; pretty misanthropes, doubtful alike of the wisdom of the past and the distinctions of nature, but believing vigorously in a good time coming when women are to take the lead, and men to be as docile dogs in their wake. To be sure, as if by way of keeping the balance even and maintaining the sum of forces in the world in due equilibrium, a purely useless and absurd kind of womanhood is more in fashion than it used to be; but this does not affect either the accuracy or the strangeness of our first statement; and the number of women now in revolt against nature, religion, and the supremacy of men is something unparalleled in our history. Both before and during the first French Revolution the *esprits forts* in petticoats were agents of no small account in the work of social reorganization going on; but hitherto women, here in England, have been content to believe as they have been taught, and to trust the men to whom they belong with a simple kind of faith in their friendliness and good intentions, which reads now like a tradition of the past. With the advanced class of women, the modern man-haters, one of the articles of their creed is to regard men as their natural enemies from whom they must both protect themselves and be protected; and one of their favorite exercises is to rail at them as both weak and wicked, both moral cowards and personal bullies, with whom the best wisdom is to have least intercourse, and on whom no woman who has either common sense or self-respect would rely. To those who get the confidence of women many startling revelations are made, but one of the most startling is the fierce kind of contempt for men, and the unnatural revolt against anything like control or guidance, which animates the class of modern man-haters. That husbands, fathers, and brothers should be thought by women to be tyrannical, severe, selfish, or anything else expressive of the misuse of strength, is perhaps natural, and no doubt often deserved; but we confess it seems an odd inversion of relations when a pretty, frail, delicate woman, with a narrow forehead, accuses her stalwart, broad-shouldered male companions of the meaner and more cowardly class of faults hitherto considered distinctly feminine; and when she says with a disdainful toss of her small head, "Men are so weak and unjust, I have no respect for them!" we wonder where the strength and justice of the world can have gone, for, if we are to trust our senses, we can scarcely credit her with having them in her keeping. On the other hand, the man-hater ascribes to her own sex every good quality under heaven; and, not content with taking the more patient and negative virtues which have always been allowed to women, boldly bestows on them the energetic and active virtues as well, and robs men of their inborn characteristics that she may deck her own sex in their spoils. She grants, of course, that men are superior in physical strength and courage; but she qualifies the admission by adding that all they are good for is to push a way for her in a crowd, to protect her at night against burglars, to take care of her on a journey, to fight for her when occasion demands, and bear the heavy end of the stick always, to work hard that she may enjoy, and encounter dangers that she may be safe. This *rôle* is the only use of their lives, so far as she is concerned. And to women of this way of thinking the earth is neither the Lord's, nor yet man's, but woman's.

Apart from this mere brute strength which has been given to men mainly for her advantage, she says they are nuisances and for the most part shams; and she wonders with less surprise than disdain at those of her sisters who have kept any trust in them, who still honestly profess to both love and respect them, and who are not ashamed to own that they rely on their better judgment in all important matters of life, and look to them for counsel and protection generally. The modern man-hater does none of these things. If she has a husband she holds him as her enemy *ex officio*, and undertakes home life as a state of declared warfare, where she must be in antagonism if she would not be enslaved. Has she money? it must be tied up safe from his control, not as a joint precaution against future misfortune, but as a personal protection against his malice; for the modern theory is that a husband will, if he can get it, squander his wife's money simply for cruelty and to spite her, though in so doing he may ruin himself as well. It is our new reading of the old saying about being revenged on one's face. Has she friends whom he, in his quality of man of the world, knows to be unsuitable companions for her, and such as he conscientiously objects to receive into his house?—his advice to her to drop them is an unwarrantable interference with her most sacred affections, and she stands by her undesirable acquaintances, for whom she has never particularly cared until now, with the constancy of a martyr defending her faith. If it would please her to rush into public life as the noisy advocate of any nasty subject that may be on hand, his refusal to have his name dragged through the mire at the instance of her folly is coercion in its worst form—the coercion of her conscience, of her mental liberty; and she complains bitterly to her friends among the shrieking sisterhood of the harsh restrictions he places on her freedom of action. Her heart is with them, she says, and perhaps she gives them pecuniary and other aid in private; but she cannot follow them on to the platform, nor sign her name to passionate manifestoes as ignorant as they are unseemly, nor tout for signatures to petitions on things she knows nothing about, and the true bearing of which she cannot understand, nor dabble in dirt till she has lost the sense of its being dirt at all. And, not being able to disgrace her husband that she may swell the ranks of the unsexed, she is quoted by the shriekers as one among many examples of the subjection of women and the odious tyranny under which they live. As for the man, no hard words are too hard for him. It is only enmity which animates him, only tyranny and oppression. There is no intention of friendly guidance in his determination to prevent her from making a gigantic blunder, no feeling of kindly protection in the authority which he uses to keep her from offering himself as a mark for public ridicule and damaging discussion, wherein the bloom of her name and nature is swept away for ever; it is all the base exercise of an unrighteous power, and the first crusade to be undertaken in these latter days is the woman's crusade against masculine supremacy.

Warm partisan, however, as she is of her own sex, the modern man-hater cannot forgive the woman we spoke of who still believes in old-fashioned distinctions; who thinks that nature framed men for power and women for tenderness, and that the fitting, because the natural, division of things is protection on the one side, and a reasonable measure of—we will not mince the word—obedience in the other. For indeed the one involves the other. Women of this kind, whose sentiment of sex is natural and healthy, the modern man-hater regards as traitors in the camp; or as slaves content with their slavery, and therefore in more pitiable case than those who, like herself, jangle their chains noisily, and seek to break them by loud uproar. But even worse than the women who honestly love and respect the men to whom they belong, and who find their highest happiness in pleasing them, and their truest wisdom in self-surrender, are those who go a step further, and who frankly confess the shortcomings of their own sex, and think the best chance of mending a fault is first to understand that it is a fault. With these worse than traitors no terms are to be kept; and the man-haters rise in a body and ostracize the offenders. To be known to have said that women are weak, that their best place is at home, that filthy matters are not for their handling, that the instinct of feminine modesty is not a thing to be disregarded in the education of girls or the action of matrons, are sins for which these self-accusers are accounted "creatures" not fit for the recognition of the nobler-souled man-hater. The gynecian war at this moment going on between these two sections of womanhood is one of the oddest things belonging to this odd condition of affairs.

This sect of modern man-haters is recruited from three classes mainly—those who have been cruelly treated by men, and whose faith in one-half of the human race cannot survive their own one sad experience; those restless and ambitious persons who are less than women, greedy of notoriety, indifferent to home life and holding home duties in disdain, with strong passions rather than warm affections, with perverted instincts in one direction, and none worthy of the name in another; and those who are the born vestals of nature, whose *morale* falls below the sweeter sympathies of womanhood, and who are unsexed by the atrophy of their instincts as the other class are by the perversion and coarsening of theirs. By all these, men are held to be enemies and oppressors; and even love is ranked as a mere matter of the senses, whereby women are first subjugated and then betrayed. The crimes of which these modern man-haters accuse their hereditary enemies are worthy of Munchausen. A great part of the success gained by the opposers of the famous Acts has been due to the monstrous fiction which have been told of men's dealings with the women under consideration. No brutality has been too gross to be related as an absolute truth, of which the name, and address, and all possible verification could be given, if desired. And they have not been afraid to ascribe to some of the most honorable names in the opposite ranks words and deeds which would have befouled a savage. Details of every apocryphal crime have been passed from one credulous or malicious matron to the other over the five o'clock tea; and tender-natured women, horror-stricken at what they heard, have accepted as proofs of the ineradicable enmity of man to woman these unfounded fables which the unsexed so positively asserted among themselves as facts. The ease of conscience with which the fair propagandists have accepted and propagated slanderous inventions in this matter has been remarkable, to say the least of it; and, were it not for the gravity of the principles at stake, and the nastiness of the subject, the stories of men's vileness in connection with the working of these Acts would make one of the absurdest jest-books possible, illustrative of the credulity, the falsehood, and the ingenious imagination of women. We do not say that women have no just causes of complaint against men. They have, and many. And so long as human nature is what it is, strength will at times be brutal rather than protective, and weakness will avenge itself with more craft than patience. But that is a very different thing from the sectional enmity which the modern man-haters assert, and the revolt which they make it their religion to preach. No good will come of such a movement, which is in point of fact creating the ill-feeling it has assumed. On the contrary, if women will but believe that on the whole men wish to be their friends, and to treat them with fairness and generosity, they will find the work of self-protection much easier, and the reconcilement of opposing interests greatly simplified.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY,
PHILADELPHIA, May 1, 1871.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of this Company that they will have the privilege of subscribing for New Stock at par in the proportion of one share for every six as registered in their name, April 30, 1871.

Holders of less than six Shares will be entitled to subscribe for a full share, and those holding more than a multiple of six Shares will be entitled to an additional Share.

Subscription will be received and the first instalment of Fifty per centum will be payable between the 22d day of May and 22d day of June, 1871. Second instalment of Fifty per centum will be payable between the 22d day of November and 22d day of December, 1871. If Stockholders prefer, the whole amount can be paid at the time of subscription.

No subscription will be received after June 22, 1871.
THOMAS T. FIRTH,
5 1 3w Treasurer.

☞ PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.
PHILADELPHIA, May 2, 1871.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash, on and after May 30, 1871.

Blank powers of attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the office of the company.

The office will be open at 8 A. M., and close at 3 P. M., from May 30 to June 2, for the payment of dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.
THOMAS T. FIRTH,
5 2 2m Treasurer.

☞ CONDITION OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS, April 29, 1871.

RESOURCES.

Investments	$2,443,792 62
Due from banks	536,650 88
Cash	656,654 22
Total	$3,637,097 72

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$100,000 00
Surplus and profits, net	68,504 48
Deposits	1,768,593 24
Circulation	900,000 00
Total	$3,637,097 72

Attest— J. P. MUMFORD,
5 9 1uths6t Cashier.

☞ J. & L. L. BARRICK'S LEGITIMATE Tailoring Establishment, No. 41 S. TENTH Street, where you can get the best suit for the least money. Where, furnishing your own material you can have it made and trimmed exactly right. Price, fit, and workmanship guaranteed. A good stock always on hand, to show which is no trouble, and to sell the same at rates not to be excelled is our highest ambition. 5 2 1uths26t

☞ DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS, BRIDGES, SEWERS, ETC.
OFFICE OF CHIEF COMMISSIONER,
No. 104 S. FIFTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, May 9, 1871.

NOTICE.—Owners of Hacks and Carriages kept for hire are notified that they must renew their Licenses on or before the 1st of June, 1871. The penalty for neglect is five dollars for each time the vehicle is used after that date, and will be strictly enforced.
J. G. DIXON,
5 11thstu 6t License Clerk.

☞ CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
TRENTON, April 10, 1871.

NOTICE.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY will be held at TRENTON, May 16, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Company's office, for the election of seven Directors to serve for the ensuing year.
SAMUEL J. BAYARD,
4 19 Secretary C. and A. R. R. and T. Co.

☞ THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA

Manufacture and sell the Improved Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable.
D. T. GAGE,
5 30tf No. 118 MARKET St., General Age

☞ THE CHEAPEST AND BEST HAIR DYE IN THE WORLD,
Harper's Liquid Hair Dye Never Fades or Washes Out,
will change gray, red, or frosted hair, whiskers, or moustache to a beautiful black or brown as soon as applied. Warranted, or money returned. Only 50 cents a box. Sold by all Druggists. 3 28 tuthsom

☞ PILES.—DR. GUNNELL DEVOTES HIS time to the treatment of Piles, blind, bleeding, or itching. Hundreds of cases deemed incurable without an operation have been permanently cured. Best city reference given. Office, No. 21 N. ELEVENTH Street. 4 15 3m

☞ THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the CLARION RIVER AND SPRING CREEK OIL COMPANY will be held at Horticultural Hall, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 24th instant, at 8 o'clock P. M. 5 10 12t

☞ DR. F. R. THOMAS, No. 911 WALNUT ST., formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to extracting teeth without pain, with fresh nitrous oxide gas. 11 17t

☞ THURSTON'S IVORY PEARL TOOTH POWDER is the best article for cleansing and preserving the teeth. For sale by all Druggists. Price 25 and 50 cents per bottle. 11 26 stuthly

☞ DISPENSARY FOR SKIN DISEASES, NO. 216 S. ELEVENTH Street.
Patients treated gratuitously at this institution daily at 11 o'clock. 1 14

COAL.

R. P. OWEN & CO.,
COAL DEALERS,
FILBERT STREET WHARF,
SCHUYLKILL. 3 10 1y

SNOWDON & RAU'S COAL DEPOT, CORNER DILLWYN and WILLOW Streets.—Lehigh and Schuylkill COAL, prepared expressly for family use at the lowest cash prices. 1 13

HATS AND CAPS.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy-fitting DRESS HATS (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. rp

EDGEHILL SCHOOL
MERCHANTVILLE, N. J.,
Four Miles from Philadelphia.
The session commenced MONDAY, April 1871.
For circulars apply to
Rev. T. W. CATTELL.

BISHOPTHORPE.—FIRST-CLASS BOARDing during July and August. Fine scenery, fine water, fine grounds, and large rooms make this one of the pleasantest places in the State.
Address MRS. J. S. ATKINSON,
5 12 6t Bethlehem, Penna.

LUMBER

1,000,000 FEET HEMLOCK JOIST AND SCANTLING.
ALL LENGTHS, ALL SIZES.

500,000 FEET 5-4 and 4-4 SOUTHERN PINE FLOORING (Dry).
Our own working. Assorted and unassorted.

250,000 FEET 4-4 VIRGINIA SAP FLOORING (Dry.)
Our own working. Assorted and unassorted.

250,000 FEET 4-4, 3-4, 5-8 and 1-2 INCH SAP BOX BOARDS,

Together with a large and well-selected stock of thoroughly seasoned Building Lumber of all descriptions, suitable for the erection of large factories, stores, dwellings, etc. In connection with the above we are now running a

Steam Saw and Planing Mill,

And are fully prepared to furnish Builders and others with

Mill Work of all Descriptions,

WINDOW FRAMES, SASH, SHUTTERS, DOORS, BRACKETS, Etc.

SUPERIOR WOOD MOULDINGS A SPECIALTY.

BROWN & WOELPPER,
No. 827 RICHMOND STREET,
5 9 1uthsim PHILADELPHIA.

1871 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1871

1871 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1871

1871 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1871

1871 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1871

1871 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1871

1871 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1871

1871 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1871

1871 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1871

1871 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. 1871
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
No. 2500 SOUTH Street.

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.
1 COMMON BOARDS.
1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS.
WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS.
YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS, 1¼ and 1½ SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES.
HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES.
PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY,
Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ,
11 30 6m No. 1715 RIDGE Avenue, north of Poplar St

BUILDERS, TAKE NOTICE.
The largest and best stock of
WOOD MOULDINGS
IN THE STATE,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,
Can be found at the
U. S. BUILDERS' MILL,
Nos. 22, 24, 26, 28 South FIFTEENTH Street.
Also, Scroll, Bracket, and Turning Work furnished to order at very short notice.
Call and see stock and prices. 4 27 1m

WHISKY, WINE, ETC.

WINES, LIQUORS, ENGLISH AND SCOTCH ALES, ETC.

The subscriber begs to call the attention of dealers, connoisseurs, and consumers generally to his splendid stock of foreign goods now on hand, of his own importation, as well, also, to his extensive assortment of Domestic Wines, Ales, etc., among which may be enumerated:—
500 cases of Clarets, high and low grades, carefully selected from best foreign stocks.
100 casks of Sherry Wine, extra quality of finest grade.
100 cases of Sherry Wine, extra quality of finest grade.
25 casks of Sherry Wine, best quality of medium grade.
25 barrels Scuppernong Wine of best quality.
50 casks Catawba Wine " "
10 barrels " " medium grade.
Together with a full supply of Brandies, Whiskies, Scotch and English Ales, Brown Stout, etc., etc., which he is prepared to furnish to the trade and consumers generally in quantities that may be required, and on the most liberal terms.
P. J. JORDAN.
5 5tf No. 220 PEAR Street,
Below Third and Walnut and above Dock street.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sts.,
IMPORTERS OF
Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
PURE RYE WHISKIES,
IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 23t

GROCERIES, ETC.

LONDON BROWN STOUT AND SCOTCH ALE,
In glass and stone, by the cask or dozen.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

EDWARD PONTI & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF FOREIGN PRODUCE,
Wines, Oils, Fruits, Cigars,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
No. 904 WALNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
EDWARD PONTI. [3 27] JAMES W. HAVENS.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

CLOTH HOUSE.
JAMES & HUBER.
No. 11 North SECOND Street,
Sign of the Golden Lamb,
Are receiving a large and splendid assortment of new styles of
FANCY CASSIMERES
And standard makes of DOESKINS, CLOTHS and COATINGS, [3 28 mwa
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—The committee of the Board of Trade to whom was referred the subject of "tidal booms" to prevent the return of the ice at the "Horseshoe" after it has once passed that point, have reported against the plan as not being practicable. The board passed resolutions of thanks to our Congressmen for securing the passage of the law which allows goods destined for this city to come by way of New York or other cities in bond. Mr. John E. Ewing read a communication on the subject of railroad freight delivery, in which he maintained that the business prosperity of the city would be increased by a proper distribution of the depots, etc.

—The Athletics yesterday beat the Eckfords by a score of 11 to 10.

—Mr. Thomas Beach, living at No. 1210 Coates street, was run over by a railway car at Ninth and Market streets yesterday, and died in the Pennsylvania Hospital shortly after. The driver and conductor of the car are in custody.

—Three little girls were run over and injured by a runaway horse during the forming of the parade yesterday at Broad and Jefferson streets.

—Many places were brilliantly illuminated last night, the offices of the *German Democrat*, *Free Press*, and *Abend Post* particularly so.

Domestic Affairs.

—The Grand Encampment of the I. O. O. F. of this State held its annual session yesterday at Harrisburg.

—In the Foster-Putnam murder case, at New York yesterday, it was found impossible to obtain a full panel of jurors.

—Henry Drayton, the well-known baritone singer, was yesterday stricken with paralysis at Rochester, N. Y.

—Over one thousand claims, amounting nominally to several million dollars, have been filed with the Southern Claims Commission.

—The new territorial government for the District of Columbia was inaugurated yesterday with ceremonies appropriate to the occasion.

—The Secretary of the Treasury has ordered the payment of $242,167·97 to Pennsylvania, being an instalment of the war indemnity for raising troops.

—There are many expressions of disapproval in Canada relative to the Washington Treaty, especially that portion which relates to the fisheries question.

—Resumption in the Schuylkill region may be considered as an accomplished fact, as nearly all the collieries there will be working to-day, and, coupled with this, the Reading Railroad Company has reduced its tolls, with the proviso that they will be again advanced if the resumption proves to be not general. The umpire, Judge Elwell, arrived at Pottsville yesterday afternoon, and his presence may prove quite salutary, as some few miners, especially in the vicinity of Tamaqua, evince a disposition not to live up to their tacit agreement. At Hyde Park, in the vicinity of Scranton, in the Lehigh region, some laborers, yesterday, heavily armed and under the protection of the military, proceeded to the mines and entered, being cheered by the citizens as they did so, and, although the emissaries of the W. B. A. were present, no breach of the peace occurred.

Foreign Affairs.

—All duties are abolished in Alsace for six months.

—Bonds of the city of Paris loan, to the extent of 750,000 francs, have been stolen.

—The National Guards decline to march, and talk of opening the gates to the Versaillists.

—The Congress of Municipal Deputies which was to meet at Bordeaux has proved a failure.

—The Parisians have been expelled from the trenches between Forts Vanvres and d'Issy.

—A battery is being erected in the garden of the Tuileries, to pour a flank fire into the Champs Elysees.

—The Committee on War has been replaced in consequence of its differences with the Central Committee.

—From Paris comes the assertion that a wide-spread conspiracy exists in that city for the overthrow of the Commune.

—The gardens of the Luxembourg are closed to the public, and occupied by a military force, in anticipation of a rising on the part of the populace.

—M. Beslay, who has been called the Father of the Commune, retires from the membership of that body, whose fall appears to be close at hand.

—By the recent treaty of peace the French are to restore all ships captured during the war, or refund their value in cases where the vessels have been sold.

—In the British House of Lords Earl Russel yesterday gave notice of his intention to move an address to the Queen against sanctioning the ratification of the Alabama treaty, in case the arbitrators are bound by rules or conditions other than the laws of nations and English municipal law existing when the alleged depredations were committed.

DIVORCE NOTICES.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, May 10, 1871.

NOTICE.—To EDWARD F. BROTHER, late of the County of Philadelphia.

In obedience to an order of publication to me directed, you are hereby notified to be and appear in the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of Philadelphia, on the first MONDAY of June next, to show cause, if any you have, why ESTHER A. BROTHER should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony entered into with you, according to the prayer of her petition filed in said court.

5 12 law4w WILLIAM R. LEEDS, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, May 10, 1871.

NOTICE.—To ROLF C. LINK, late of the County of Philadelphia.

In obedience to an order of publication to me directed, you are hereby notified to be and appear in the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of Philadelphia, on the first MONDAY of June next, to show cause, if any you have, why ELIZABETH C. LINK should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony entered into with you, according to the prayer of her petition filed in said Court.

5 12 law4w WILLIAM R. LEEDS, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, May 10, 1871.

NOTICE.—To MARY EVERHAM, late of the County of Philadelphia.

In obedience to an order of publication to me directed, you are hereby notified to be and appear in the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of Philadelphia, on the first MONDAY of June next, to show cause, if any you have, why CHARLES EVERHAM should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony entered into with you, according to the prayer of his petition filed in said Court.

5 12 law4w WILLIAM R. LEEDS, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, May 10, 1871.

NOTICE.—To WILLIAM R. BAKER, late of the county of Philadelphia.

In obedience to an order of publication to me directed, you are hereby notified to be and appear in the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of Philadelphia, on the first MONDAY of June next, to show cause, if any you have, why EMMA L. BAKER should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony entered into with you, according to the prayer of her petition filed in said court.

5 12 law4w WILLIAM R. LEEDS, Sheriff.

DIVORCE NOTICES.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, May 10, 1871.

NOTICE.—To JACOB F. SCHILLING, late of the County of Philadelphia.

In obedience to an order of publication to me directed, you are hereby notified to be and appear in the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of Philadelphia, on the first MONDAY of June next, to show cause, if any you have, why ANNA D. SCHILLING should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony entered into with you, according to the prayer of her petition filed in said court.

5 12 law4w WILLIAM R. LEEDS, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, May 10, 1871.

NOTICE.—To EDWARD BARTINE, late of the county of Philadelphia.

In obedience to an order of publication to me directed, you are hereby notified to be and appear in the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of Philadelphia, on the first MONDAY of June next, to show cause, if any you have, why ALMIRA BARTINE should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony entered into with you, according to the prayer of her petition filed in said court.

5 12 law4w WILLIAM R. LEEDS, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, May 10, 1871.

NOTICE.—To ANNE IBBOTSON, late of the County of Philadelphia.

In obedience to an order of publication to me directed, you are hereby notified to be and appear in the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of Philadelphia, on the first MONDAY of June next, to show cause, if any you have, why ARVAH JAMES IBBOTSON should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony entered into with you, according to the prayer of his petition filed in said court.

5 12 law4w WILLIAM R. LEEDS, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, May 10, 1871.

NOTICE.—To GEORGE R. HALLOWELL, late of the County of Philadelphia.

In obedience to an order of publication to me directed, you are hereby notified to be and appear in the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of Philadelphia, on the first MONDAY of June next, to show cause, if any you have, why LAVINIA C. HALLOWELL should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony entered into with you according to the prayer of her petition filed in said Court.

5 12 law4w WILLIAM R. LEEDS, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, May 10, 1871.

NOTICE.—To ANN CANDY, late of the County of Philadelphia.

In obedience to an order of publication to me directed, you are hereby notified to be and appear in the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of Philadelphia, on the first MONDAY of June next, to show cause, if any you have, why THOMAS D. CANDY should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony entered into with you, according to the prayer of his petition filed in said court.

5 12 law4w WILLIAM R. LEEDS, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, May 10, 1871.

NOTICE.—To ALFRED BORDEN, late of the County of Philadelphia.

In obedience to an order of publication to me directed, you are hereby notified to be and appear in the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of Philadelphia, on the first MONDAY of June next, to show cause, if any you have, why CORALINN BORDEN should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony entered into with you according to the prayer of her petition filed in said court.

5 12 law4w WILLIAM R. LEEDS, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, May 10, 1871.

NOTICE.—To BERNARD McLAUGHLIN, late of the County of Philadelphia.

In obedience to an order of publication to me directed, you are hereby notified to be and appear in the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of Philadelphia, on the first MONDAY of June next, to show cause, if any you have, why MARY McLAUGHLIN should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony entered into with you, according to the prayer of her petition filed in said Court.

5 12 law4w WILLIAM R. LEEDS, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, May 10, 1871.

NOTICE.—To DEWITT M. OGDEN, late of the County of Philadelphia.

In obedience to an order of publication to me directed, you are hereby notified to be and appear in the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of Philadelphia, on the 1st MONDAY of June next, to show cause, if any you have, why HARRIET A. OGDEN should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony entered into with you, according to the prayer of her petition filed in said court.

5 12 law4w WILLIAM R. LEEDS, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, May 10, 1871.

NOTICE.—To THOMAS J. PEEKY, late of the county of Philadelphia.

In obedience to an order of publication to me directed, you are hereby notified to be and appear in the Court of Common Pleas for the city and county of Philadelphia, on the first MONDAY of June next, to show cause, if any you have, why PHEBE J. PEEKY should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony entered into with you, according to the prayer of her petition filed in said court.

5 12 law4w WILLIAM R. LEEDS, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, May 10, 1871.

NOTICE.—To JOHN FINLEY, late of the County of Philadelphia.

In obedience to an order of publication to me directed, you are hereby notified to be and appear in the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of Philadelphia, on the first MONDAY of June next, to show cause, if any you have, why CATHARINE FINLEY should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony entered into with you, according to the prayer of her petition filed to said Court.

5 12 law4w WILLIAM R. LEEDS, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, May 10, 1871.

NOTICE.—To LEAVITT J. LIBBY, late of the County of Philadelphia.

In obedience to an order of publication to me directed, you are hereby notified to be and appear in the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of Philadelphia, on the first MONDAY of June next, to show cause, if any you have, why ELIZABETH B. LIBBY should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony entered into with you, according to the prayer of her petition filed in said Court.

5 12 law4w WILLIAM R. LEEDS, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, May 10, 1871.

NOTICE.—To JOSEPH HARRISON, late of the County of Philadelphia. In obedience to an order of publication to me directed, you are hereby notified to be and appear in the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of Philadelphia, on the first MONDAY of June next, to show cause, if any you have, why SARAH J. HARRISON should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony entered into with you, according to the prayer of her petition filed in said Court.

5 12 law4w WILLIAM R. LEEDS, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, May 10, 1871.

NOTICE.—To CONSTANTINE B. ELBE, late of the County of Philadelphia

In obedience to an order of publication to me directed, you are hereby notified to be and appear in the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of Philadelphia on the first MONDAY of June next, to show cause, if any you have, why LOUISA HENRIETTA ELBE should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony entered into with you, according to the prayer of her petition filed in said Court.

5 12 law4w WILLIAM R. LEEDS, Sheriff.

ICE.

"PRICE OF ICE LOW ENOUGH TO SATISFY ALL."
"BE SURE KNICKERBOCKER IS ON THE WAGON."

KNICKERBOCKER ICE COMPANY.

THOS. E. CAHILL, President.
E. P. KERSHOW, Vice-President.
A. HUNT, Treasurer
E. H. CORNELL, Secretary.
T. A. HENDRY, Superintendent.
Principal Office,
No. 435 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
Branch Offices and Depots,
North Pennsylvania Railroad and Master street.
Ridge Avenue and Willow street.
Willow Street Wharf, Delaware avenue.
Twenty-second and Hamilton streets.
Ninth Street and Washington avenue.
Pine Street Wharf, Schuylkill.
No. 4853 Main Street, Germantown.
No 21 North Second street, Camden, N. J., and Cape May, New Jersey.

1871. Prices for Families, Offices, etc. 1871.
8 pounds daily, 50 cents per week.
12 " " 65 " " "
16 " " 80 " " "
20 " " 95 " " "
Half bushel or forty pounds, 20 cents each delivery.

4 28 36t

STEAM ENGINES, WITH PLAIN SLIDE valve, or cut off. Vertical, Horizontal, and Portable. Governors, Pumps, Pipes, and Valves.
GEORGE C. HOWARD,
5 m! No. 17 S. EIGHTEENTH Street.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

An Elegant Residence,

WITH STABLE,

AT CHESNUT HILL.

Desirable location, a few minutes' walk from depot

D. T. PRATT,

3 24 2m No. 108 South FOURTH Street.

FOR SALE.

"SPRING LAKE."

An elegant country seat at Chesnut Hill, Philadelphia, ten minutes walk from depot, and five hundred yards from Fairmount Park; lawn of nearly nine acres, adorned with choice shrubbery, evergreen, fruit and shade trees. A most healthy location, views for 40 miles over a rich country, modern pointed stone house, gas, water, etc., coach, ice, and spring houses, never failing spring of purest water, (LAKE FOR BOATING), all stocked with mountain trout, carp, etc., beautiful cascade, with succession of rapids through the meadow.

Apply to J. R. PRICE, on the premises. 4 25

FOR SALE,

HANDSOME RESIDENCE,
WEST PHILADELPHIA.

No. 3248 CHESNUT Street (Marble Terrace),

THREE-STORY, WITH MANSARD ROOF, AND THREE-STORY DOUBLE BACK BUILDINGS.

Sixteen rooms, all modern conveniences, gas, bath, hot and cold water.

Lot 18 feet front and 120 feet 2 inches deep to a back street.

Immediate possession. Terms to suit purchaser.

M. D. LIVENSETTER,

4 18 No. 129 South FOURTH Street.

FOR SALE—THE HANDSOME MODERN Three-story Brick RESIDENCE, No. 809 North BROAD Street, above Brown; has all the modern conveniences; will be sold reasonable, and immediate possession given.

Apply on the premises. 5 6 stuth6t*

COUNTRY AND CITY PROPERTIES FOR SALE, RENT, and EXCHANGE in great number and varieties by

J. MAX GREEN,
5 6 1m No. 809 CHESNUT Street.

A NEW AND ELEGANT BROWN-STONE-front Residence, east side of EIGHTEENTH Street, opposite Logan Square. Inquire at premises. 5 11 thstu6t

TO RENT.

FOR RENT,

STORE, No. 339 MARKET Street.

APPLY ON PREMISES.

4 22 tf J. B. ELLISON & SONS.

TO LET, FOR ONE OR MORE YEARS—Country Mansion House, wide piazza on three sides, large lawn, variety of large shade trees, vegetable garden, fruit trees, etc.; ten minutes' drive to a station. E. S. HANDY,
5 12 5t* COMMERCE and FIFTH Streets.

TO RENT, FURNISHED—DESIRABLE Summer Residence, Township Line, near School Lane, Germantown.

JUSTICE BATEMAN & CO.,
5 1tf No. 122 South FRONT Street.

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANIES.

THE PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY

FOR INSURANCES ON LIVES AND GRANTING

ANNUITIES.

Office No. 304 WALNUT Street.

INCORPORATED MARCH 10, 1812.

CHARTER PERPETUAL.

CAPITAL $1,000,000.

SURPLUS UPWARDS OF $750,000.

Receive money on deposit, returnable on demand, for which interest is allowed.

And under appointment by individuals, corporations, and courts, act as
EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, TRUSTEES, GUARDIANS, ASSIGNEES, COMMITTEES, RECEIVERS, AGENTS, COLLECTORS, ETC.

And for the faithful performance of its duties as such all its assets are liable.

CHARLES DUTILH, President.

WILLIAM B. HILL, Actuary.

DIRECTORS.

Charles Dutilh,	Joshua B. Lippincott,
Henry J. Williams,	Charles H. Hutchinson,
William S. Vaux,	Lindley Smyth,
John R. Wucherer,	George A. Wood,
Adolph E. Borie,	Anthony J. Antelo,
Alexander Biddle,	Charles S. Lewis,

Henry Lewis.

SECURITY FROM LOSS BY BURGLARY ROBBERY, FIRE, OR ACCIDENT.

The Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company
OF PHILADELPHIA
IN THEIR
New Marble Fire-proof Building,
Nos. 329-331 CHESNUT Street.
Capital subscribed, $1,000,000; paid, $700,000.

COUPON BONDS, STOCKS, SECURITIES, FAMILY PLATE, COIN, DEEDS, and VALUABLES of every description received for safe-keeping, under guarantee, at very moderate rates.

The Company also rent SAFES INSIDE THEIR BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS, at prices varying from $15 to $75 a year, according to size. An extra size for Corporations and Bankers. Rooms and desks adjoining vaults provided for Safe Renters.

DEPOSITS OF MONEY RECEIVED ON INTEREST at three per cent., payable by check, without notice, and at four per cent., payable by check, ten days' notice.

TRUST FUNDS AND INVESTMENTS kept SEPARATE AND APART from assets of Company.

INCOME COLLECTED and remitted for one per cent.

The Company act as EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, and GUARDIANS, and RECEIVE and EXECUTE TRUSTS of every description, from the Courts, Corporations, and Individuals.

N. B. BROWNE, President.
C. H. CLARK, Vice-President.
ROBERT PATTERSON, Secretary and Treasurer.

DIRECTORS.

N. B. Browne,	Alexander Henry,
Clarence H. Clark,	Stephen A. Caldwell,
John Welsh,	George F. Tyler,
Charles Macalester,	Henry C. Gibson,
Edward W. Clark,	J. Gillingham Fell.

Henry Pratt McKean. (5 13 fmw6

LADIES' HUMAN HAIR EMPORIUM

No. 7 S. TENTH Street.

Having opened a new and splendid store for the accommodation of the ladies who desire fine HAIR WORK, the best talent that can be procured is employed in this line of business, who have had twelve years' experience in France and Germany, making up all the various designs of HAIR FROM COMBINGS, which some have the presumption to claim as their inventions.

The ability of MISS WEEKS in HAIR DRESSING is acknowledged by artists in the business to stand unrivalled. (4 15w26t) G. F. WEEKS.

FINANCIAL.

GREAT NATIONAL LOANS.

NEW FIVE PER CENT. BONDS OF THE UNITED STATES.

The Treasury Department is now able to promise that the registered Certificates of Stock, and a good part of the Coupon Bonds of the New Loan of the United States, bearing Five Per Cent. Interest, payable quarterly in Gold, will be ready for delivery early in the present month. The Subscriptions to the Loan now amount to $62,000,000, and it is expected that the Subscriptions and Sales will progress more rapidly when the Certificates and Bonds are ready for market abroad as well as at home. The whole sum of Five Per Cents offered to the public generally, and to the holders of United States 5-20 Bonds, without qualification, is $200,000,000. When this amount, to which preference is thus given, is taken up, the remainder of the Five Per Cents, $300,000,000, embraced in the New Loan of July 14, 1870, for refunding the Public Debt, will be offered in connection with $300,000,000 Four and One-half Per Cents, and any part of $700,000,000 of Four Per Cents, the one running fifteen years, and the other thirty years.

The following is a copy of the New Five Per Cent. Bond, under and pursuant to the New Loan Act of Congress:—

FORM OF 5 PER CENT. BOND.

INTEREST | FUNDED LOAN OF 1881 | 5 PER CENT.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

ARE INDEBTED TO THE BEARER IN THE SUM OF ..... DOLLARS.

THIS BOND is issued in accordance with the provisions of an Act of Congress entitled "An Act to authorize the refunding of the National Debt," approved July 14, 1870, amended by an Act approved January 20, 1871, and is redeemable at the pleasure of the United States, after the first day of May, A. D. 1881, in Coin of the standard value of the United States on said July 14, 1870, with interest in such Coin, from the day of the date hereof, at the rate of FIVE PER CENTUM per annum, payable quarterly, on the first day of February, May, August, and November, in each year. The principal and interest are exempt from the payment of all Taxes or Duties of the United States, as well as from taxation in any form, by or under State, municipal, or local authority.

WASHINGTON, ..., 18....

Entered ..... Recorded .....

....., Register of the Treasury.

REGISTERED BONDS

will be issued of the denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1000, $5000, and $10,000, and coupon bonds of each denomination except the last two. The interest will be payable in the United States at the office of the Treasurer, any Assistant Treasurer, or designated depositary of the Government, quarterly, on the first days of February, May, August, and November in each year.

THE INTEREST ON THE REGISTERED STOCK

of this Loan, it is determined by the Treasury Department, will be paid as conveniently to the holder as on the Coupon Stock, and personal attendance, or attendance by proxy at the Treasury, to draw and receipt for the Interest, will be dispensed with, *whenever the check of the United States Treasurer, mailed punctually to the address and order of each holder, on or before every quarter-day, is preferred to such attendance.* This check, payable in Gold Coin at the Treasury in New York (or such other office as the Stock is registered at), will be negotiable or collectable on the indorsement of the owner or owners of the Stock. In pursuance of this arrangement, the subscribers to, or purchasers of, the Stock in its registered form (which is a complete protection against theft or other losses incident to Coupon Bonds payable to Bearer) are advised to give their Post Office address in full, and to notify of any change in the address between quarter-days.

The whole proceeds of the new loan will be applied to the payment or redemption and cancellation of the 5-20 years six per cent. bonds, and, in addition to these proceeds, the 5-20s are now being reduced by purchase at the rate of $10,000,000 per month.

The entire effect, therefore, of the new loan, in connection with the existing sinking fund process of the Treasury, is to reduce both principal and interest of the public debt of the United States. The loan creates no additional supply of Government stocks, while the application of the surplus revenues derived in gold from customs is constantly lessening, as it has been doing for two years past, the funded stocks bearing six per cent. gold interest.

The 1st of May schedule of the public debt, which has just been published by the Secretary of the Treasury, shows a reduction in these Stocks since the April schedule of $12,215,700, and a further lessening of the yearly interest charge thereon of $732,942. This leaves the total yearly interest charge in Gold $111,982,034. In the same month the Treasury paid and cancelled $2,470,000 of the Three per Cent. Currency debt, reducing the whole of this debt bearing interest to $51,023,000, and the yearly interest charge thereon to $1,537,470.

The proposed further reduction of the annual interest charge upon the Public Debt by refunding is as follows:—

By exchange of $500,000,000 United States six per cents. for new five per cents of 1881	$5,000,000
By exchange of $300,000,000 United States six per cents for four and a half per cents of 1886	4,500,000
By exchange of $100,000,000 United States six per cents for four per cents of 1901	14,000,000
Total saving per annum by refunding	$23,500,000

The large and rapid accumulation in the last few years of private capital now retired from active business, and of the cash Savings and Life Insurance premiums deposited with or intrusted to the provident institutions of the country—all seeking the most undoubted security, pledged to be kept free of all taxes, under national or local authority, and content, provided this object be assured, with moderate rates of interest—will no doubt ultimately absorb so much of these New Stocks as may not be taken in voluntary conversion of United States 5-20s, or marketed abroad. C. C. NORVELL,
In charge of United States Loan Advertising.

TREASURY OFFICE,
NEW YORK, May 2, 1871.

PROGRESS OF REDUCTION OF THE NATIONAL DEBT.

1869.	Debt of the U. S. less Cash in the Treasury.	Decrease of Debt during the preceding Month.
March 1	$2,525,463,260	.....
April 1	2,505,196,461	$266,793
May 1	2,518,797,891	6,399,070
June 1	2,505,412,613	12,384,777
July 1	2,489,002,480	16,410,132
August 1	2,481,566,736	7,435,744
September 1	2,475,962,501	5,604,234
October 1	2,468,495,072	7,467,429
November 1	2,461,131,189	7,363,882
December 1	2,453,599,735	7,571,454
1870.		
January 1	2,448,746,953	4,812,781
February 1	2,444,813,288	3,933,664
March 1	2,438,328,477	6,484,811
April 1	2,432,562,127	5,766,349
May 1	2,420,864,334	11,697,793
June 1	2,406,562,371	14,301,954
July 1	2,386,358,599	20,203,772
August 1	2,369,324,476	17,034,123
September 1	2,355,921,150	13,403,325
October 1	2,346,913,652	9,007 498
November 1	2,341,784,355	5,129,296
December 1	2,334,308,494	7,475,800
1871.		
January 1	2,332,067,793	2,240,700
February 1	2,328,026,807	4,040,985
March 1	2,320,708,846	7,317,960
April 1	2,309,697,596	11,011,250
May 1	2,303,573,543	6,124,053

1869.	Total Decrease from March 1, 1869, to date.	Monthly interest charge.	Decrease in monthly interest charge.
March 1	.....	$10,532,462	.....
April 1	.....	10,526,238	$6,224
May 1	$6,665,868	10,522,835	9,626
June 1	20,050,646	10,507,090	25,372
July 1	36,460,779	10,476,840	55,622
August 1	43,896,523	10,383,568	148,893
September 1	49,500,758	10,333,518	198,943
October 1	56,968,187	10,252,933	279,528
November 1	64,382,070	10,194,903	337,553
December 1	71,903,524	10,130,625	401,833
1870.			
January 1	76,716,306	10,061,506	470,956
February 1	80,649,971	10,022,498	509,964
March 1	87,134,782	10,007,312	525,149
April 1	92,901,132	9,982,350	550,112
May 1	104,598,925	9,956,759	575,703
June 1	118,900,888	9,926,762	605,699
July 1	139,104,660	9,886,812	645,649
August 1	156,138,784	9,854,633	677,829
September 1	169,542,109	9,814,590	717,872
October 1	178,549,607	9,768,940	763 522
November 1	183,678,904	9,718,436	814,025
December 1	191,154,765	9,686,164	846,298
1871.			
January 1	193,395,466	9,644,043	888,418
February 1	197,436,453	9,610,386	922,076
March 1	204,754,413	9,571,007	961,455
April 1	215,765,663	9,527,212	1,005,249
May 1	221,889,716	9,459,959	1,072,503

The foregoing is a correct statement of the public debt, as appears from the books and Treasurer's returns in the Department at the close of business April 30, 1871.

WILLIAM A. RICHARDSON,
4 5 11 12 18 4t Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

Wilmington and Reading Railroad

7 PER CENT. BONDS,

Free of Taxes.

We are offering $200,000 of the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company

AT 82½ AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

Interest Payable January and July.

The Bonds are in

$1000s, $500s, and $100s,

And can be REGISTERED free of expense. The road is doing a good business, with prospects of considerable increase.

This issue is made to procure additional rolling stock.

Bonds, Pamphlets, and information can be obtained of

DE HAVEN & BRO.,

No. 40 South THIRD Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

DUNN BROTHERS,

BANKERS,

Nos. 51 and 53 S. THIRD St.

Dealers in Mercantile Paper, Collateral Loans, Government Securities, and Gold.

Draw Bills of Exchange on the Union Bank of London, and issue travellers' letters of credit through Messrs. BOWLES BROS & CO., available in all the cities of Europe.

Make Collections on all points.

Execute orders for Bonds and Stocks at Board of Brokers.

Allow interest on Deposits, subject to check at sight. 1 9

ELLIOTT, COLLINS & CO,

BANKERS,

No. 109 South THIRD Street,

MEMBERS OF STOCK AND GOLD EXCHANGES.

DEALERS IN MERCANTILE PAPER, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, Etc.

DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON THE UNION BANK OF LONDON. 2 8 fmw6

Edmund D. Randolph & Co.
FORMERLY *Smith, Randolph & Co.*, PHILA. & N.Y.
Bankers, 3 Nassau St. N. York
Dealers in U. S. Bonds, Members of Stock and Gold Exchanges, issue Bills on London, Paris & Germany and Letters of Credit available throughout Europe.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—GRAND ITALIAN OPERA,
FIVE NIGHTS ONLY AND A MATINEE,
COMMENCING MONDAY, May 22.
L. ALBITES, Director. D. DE VIVO, Manager.

Mr. L. ALBITES has the honor to announce that he has succeeded in making arrangements by which he has effected a combination of artistes of the highest talent and reputation for a short and brilliant season of

ITALIAN OPERA,

now performing in New York to overflowing houses, and achieving the most remarkable success on record.

The forthcoming season will be marked by two events of more than usual interest, the first being the reentree on the lyric stage of the eminent favorite prima donna,

MISS CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG,

and the most distinguished prima donna,

MME. AGATHA STATES,

The charming new American prima donna,

MISS GRARIELLA RIDGWAY,

SIGNORI ORLANDINI, SUSINI, BACELLI, and others. The second important event being the engagement, concluded at a very considerable expense by Mr. Albites, of the leading artistes of the "Havana Opera Company," prominent among whom are

SIGNOR GUISEPPE VILLANI,

a Tenore di Forza of the greatest eminence from the principal European Opera Houses, who has created a most remarkable sensation in Havana.

SIGNORA LAURA HIMELA,

Primo Contralto, from La Scala, Milan.

SIGNOR ENRICO CAROSELLI,

a very distinguished Tenore di Grazia.

Sig. RUGGIERO BUONGIORNO, Primo Baritone.

Signora FONTANESI, Comprimaria, together with a full and complete Chorus and Orchestra.

Conductor..... Signor NICOLAO

The Repertoire—Rigoletto, Sicilian Vespers, La Traviata, Un Ballo in Maschera, Faust.

SATURDAY MATINEE—ERNANI.

Subscription for five nights and a Matinee, $10.

The subscription opens Wednesday at 9 A. M., at North's Music Store, No. 1026 Chestnut street. Sale for single nights on Friday. 5 15

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—GERMAN JUBILEE WEEK.
PRICE OF ADMISSION CHANGED.

Admission, with Secured Seat	$1·00
Balcony	50
Family Circle	26
Amphitheatre	25

LAST WEEK of the romantic spectacle,
THE BLACK CROOK.
THE BLACK CROOK,
FRIDAY—BENEFIT OF THE MAJILTONS.
MATINEE SATURDAY—50 CENTS TO ALL PARTS OF THE HOUSE. 5 15 6t

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, May 16,
THE STREETS OF PHILADELPHIA:
A DRAMATIC MIRROR OF LIFE IN THE CITY.
New scenery by Heilge. Every-day scenes and characters. The Rich and Poor in our midst. The drama in six parts.

Part 1.—BANK PARLOR ON WALNUT Street. The Banker's Crime.
Part 2.—THE STREETS BY SUNLIGHT. Fourteen Years Later.
Part 3.—PHILADELPHIA BY GASLIGHT. Fifth and Chesnut Streets. In a Snow Storm. Street Life.
Part 4.—INTERIOR OF A TENEMENT HOUSE. How the Poor Live.
Part 5.—WEST SIDE OF THE SCHUYLKILL. The Fire.
Part 6.—A FASHIONABLE WEDDING. Hearts and Purses.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins ¼ to 8 o'clock.
First week of MISS KATE REIGNOLDS.
MONDAY AND EVERY EVENING,
Chandos Felton and Frederick Maeder's play
AS NOBODY'S DAUGHTER.

Jenny Milson... } ...MISS KATE REIGNOLDS
Lady Eversleigh... }
Mad'lle Brewer... }

Aided by the Full Company,
Friday—BENEFIT OF KATE REIGNOLDS.
Seats secured six days in advance. 5 15tf

DAVENPORT'S CHESNUT STREET THEATRE. Performance commences at 8 o'clock.
THIS EVENING,
SARATOGA. SARATOGA.
MR. JAMES LEWIS, from Daly's Fifth Avenue Theatre, and
DAVENPORT'S STAR COMPANY.
Admission, $1, 75, 50, and 25 cents.
Seats secured from 9 until 4 o'clock.
SARATOGA ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON.
Admission, 50 and 25 cents; Seats, $1. 5 15 6t

AMERICAN MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE. Open daily. Admission 25 cents.
MR. ROBERT McWADE,
RIP VAN WINKLE.
EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE.
On exhibition at an expense of
ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS A WEEK,
the greatest living curiosity in the world,
A TWO-HEADED CHILD.
Last UNCLE TOM'S CABIN MATINEE Wednesday

FOX'S AMERICAN THEATRE. IMMENSE ATTRACTION.
Every evening, Wednesday and Saturday Matinees,
THE IMPERIAL
JAPANESE TROUPE.
Grand Olio Entertainment.
Two Grand Ballets, Ethiopian Burlesques, Local Sketches, Comic Pantomime, etc., etc.
JAPS' MATINEE
WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock.

A GRAND BAZAAR IN AID OF THE SICK POOR OF ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL is NOW OPEN, and will continue for two weeks at CONCERT HALL, CHESNUT Street, above Twelfth. Season tickets, 25 cents. Single admission, 10 cents. 4 12

"THE ST. CLOUD."

This new elegant and commodious first-class Hotel, on ARCH Street, above SEVENTH, Now open.
Terms, $3 per day.
4 1 2m G. W. MULLIN & BRO., Proprietors.

MILLINERY.

MRS. R. DILLON,
NOS. 323 AND 331 SOUTH STREET,
FANCY AND MOURNING MILLINERY, CRAPE VEILS.

Ladies' and Misses' Crape, Felt, Gimp, Hair, Satin, Silk, Straw and Velvets, Hats and Bonnets, French Flowers, Hat and Bonnet Frames, Crapes, Laces, Silks, Satins, Velvets, Ribbons, Sashes, Ornaments and all kinds of Millinery Goods.

LOOKING GLASSES, ETC.

NEW ROGERS GROUP,

"RIP VAN WINKLE."

NEW CHROMOS.

All Chromos sold at 25 per cent. below regular rates.
All of Prang's, Hoover's, and all others.

Send for catalogue.

Looking-Glasses,

ALL NEW STYLES,

At the lowest prices. All of our own manufacture,

JAMES S. EARLE & SONS.

No. 816 CHESNUT STREET.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.
IN BANKRUPTCY.

The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of LAWRENCE MORNEN, of Philadelphia, in the County of Philadelphia, and State of Pennsylvania, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt by the District Court of said district upon petition of a creditor.

ALEXANDER P. COLESBERRY, Ass

Evening Telegraph

TUESDAY, MAY 16, 1871.

THE GREAT GERMAN DEMONSTRATION.

The pageant yesterday infinitely surpassed the most sanguine anticipations of its extent and grandeur. By common consent business and work were suspended and the occasion converted into a holiday, an immense number of establishments being entirely closed, so that nearly the entire population of the city, as well as thousands of strangers participated in the celebration either by becoming part of the procession or as spectators. The streets along the whole line were thronged with compact crowds, and the procession itself was about nine miles in length, and consumed about five hours in passing a given point. In brilliancy, beauty, variety, and fertility of imagination it has never been surpassed in this city. The military display in itself was imposing and effective. The symbolical representations of various descriptions were ingenious, artistic, and, as a whole, very comprehensive and complete But the representations of the various trades and business establishments, after all, constituted one of the most important and pleasing features of the display. This is an old idea, very generally ignored in ordinary modern processions, but very properly and effectively introduced into yesterday's demonstration. It was at once illustrative of the varied industries to which the Germans, in common with our other citizens are, devoted, and indicative of the longing for a profound and permanent peace which was the great incentive to the herculean exertions made by the Fatherland in her late war. It was a pleasing feature of the pageant that all unkind allusions to France or Frenchmen were carefully ignored. The watchword of the day was peace; the prevailing sentiment was not a mad intoxication with the glories of victorious war, but a profound thankfulness that henceforth huge standing armies might be safely disbanded, swords converted into ploughshares and spears into pruning-hooks. Admirable order was maintained throughout; and such an unusually large portion of the procession was mounted or in carriages that the participants in the parade were subjected to much less than the ordinary amount of fatigue, so that comfort, as well as peace and order, was well cared for.

Philadelphia has more reason than ever to be proud of her citizens of German birth and German origin, as well as of the fact that they are so thoroughly interwoven and interlocked with every ramification of our whole social system as to be bone of our bone and flesh of our flesh. Tracing our common ancestry back to the Anglo-Saxons, as well as to the more modern infusion of German blood derived directly from Germany, we are nearly as German as Germany herself, and yesterday gave an imposing new illustration of the old proverb that blood is thicker than water.

THE PUBLICATION OF THE TREATY

The Senate is engaged in a somewhat unnecessary and ridiculous investigation of the circumstances connected with the publication of the new treaty. Great anxiety is manifested to know how the reporters obtained this precious document, so that grave Senatorial heads may be shaken at the naughty man who helped to place before the American people information in which they had a profound interest. The best answer to all these investigations is the simple fact that the treaty ought to have been published just when it was published. There was good reason for maintaining secrecy while the negotiations were pending, but no reasons whatever for withholding the proposed new compact from forty millions of citizens after the labors of the High Commission had been brought to a final conclusion. Secret Senatorial deliberations on such documents belong to the past rather than to the present. Even in ancient Rome Julius Cæsar compelled a reluctant and reticent Senate to submit its proceedings to public criticism, and the British House of Commons was obliged, after a long struggle, to permit the free publication of its debates. It is well enough for Senators to wrangle in executive sessions over appointees, so that the delinquencies of office-hunters may be freely criticized, and they may debate to their heart's content the provisions of new treaties, but the people should know the exact nature of important documents involving the national welfare, and it is vain for the Senate to attempt to hide such documents from the press and the people.

PARIS.

Slowly but surely the reign of terror in Paris appears to be drawing to a close; the violence of the Communists is wearing itself out, and by the time Paris has succumbed to the second siege it has been called upon to endure within less than a year, its power and influence as the capital of France and the "eye of civilization" will to all present appearances be effectually broken. Paris has always been the knotty point in the French problem; for as Paris went, so went the nation. It was Paris that accomplished the revolution of 1848; it was, in point of fact, Paris that established the empire, for the subjection of Paris by the *coup d'etat* made the empire possible; it was Paris that overthrew the empire; and now it is Paris that is fighting the nation because the nation will not submit to the rule of the crazy enthusiasts the necessity for whose subjection was the principal excuse the empire had for existence. It is scarcely possible that in any other nation such a spectacle as that presented in France at the present moment would be possible. At a time when calm and enlightened patriotism was most needed madness has been permitted to rule, and with the victorious Germans still at the gates of the city, and possessing full power to enter them at any moment, the Parisians, who failed to protect their city from capture, endure the presence of the hated Teutons with complacency and turn their arms against their own countrymen, instead of endeavoring to aid them to retrieve the terrible misfortunes that have befallen France, and to put the nation upon its feet again. The French sympathizers in this country and in England affected a holy horror at the prospect of a bombardment of Paris by the Germans, and made eloquent appeals in behalf of the magnificent works of art with which the city is filled. What have these people to say now of the proceedings of Frenchmen themselves, who have within a few weeks inflicted more damage upon Paris than the Germans did during the whole progress of their siege. The Arc de Triomphe is, according to reliable reports, in ruins; the column of the Place Vendome is very probably by this time destroyed; churches and public buildings have been rifled of their treasures and defaced, and outrages of every description have been committed by the men whose affections were apparently fixed upon Paris as the most beautiful city in existence, and the "joy of the whole earth." It cannot be said that Paris has not deserved its fate, however, for it has been for years the hot-bed of corruption that has infected society in both hemispheres, and if its beauty is to be defaced it is better that Frenchmen themselves should do the deed. There can scarcely be a doubt but that the Communist revolt must ere long come to an end; and disgraceful and melancholy as the whole proceeding has been, it will not be without its good effect if it releases the provinces from the rule of Paris and encourages them to take a lively interest in the government of the country. Indeed, the best hope for the future of France is in the total breaking up of the system of centralization which has endured since the days of Richelieu, and which has been the secret of most of the misfortunes as well as of the fortunes of the nation.

Some of the papers engaged in championing the Washington Square ring have asserted that Mr. H. W. Gray, in arguing for the defeat of the bill to abolish the Building Commission, acknowledged his willingness to accept the Connell bill. Mr. Gray emphatically denies this, and states that he refused to accept anything but a compliance on the part of the Legislature with the expressed wishes of the people of Philadelphia. This is a fair sample of the misrepresentations made at every point of the controversy by the anti-Penn Squareites, who have hesitated at nothing to accomplish their ends. We hope sincerely that the whole matter will be finally and definitely settled to-day by the House of Representatives refusing emphatically to interfere any further. The question of a site has been decided in such a way as to leave no doubt about the wishes of a very large majority, and the proceedings of the commissioners have been entirely satisfactory to all but a small faction, who do not wish the public buildings put up at all unless upon Washington or Independence Square, and the best thing the Legislature can do now is to do nothing.

THE FINE ARTS.

An Art School for Philadelphia.

Twenty-five years ago the solid, practical men of England, who had no nonsense about them, and who looked at matters from a purely utilitarian point of view, pooh-poohed art as something that was all very well for people who had nothing to do with their money, that was a good amusement for lazy Italians and light-headed Frenchmen, but that was beneath the notice of solid English manufacturers and agriculturists.

There was no money in art, and so England was better off without art culture than with it, and as fine feathers do not make fine birds, so solid and substantial workmanship could not be improved by fanciful ornamentation. These ideas were ingrained in the British mind, and the lack of refined taste in the mass of the people rendered it impossible to change them by anything short of a complete and emphatic demonstration that art did pay, and that not only was there money in it, but that the neglect of art was costing England millions of pounds sterling every year. The great exhibition of 1851 brought the industrial products of every nation together, and displayed them side by side in such a manner that comparison could not be avoided. The result was that the manufactures of Great Britain were totally eclipsed, the French, especially, carrying off the palm for the beauty no less than the intrinsic excellence of their contributions. The artistic poverty of the articles turned out from English looms and workshops was apparent to the most uneducated eye; and while men of culture felt ashamed, the solid, practical men began to open their eyes, and to inquire whether their profit in the future would not greatly depend upon their entering upon artistic rivalry with the "blarsted French, you know." The result of the exhibition was that industrial art schools were established in many of the principal cities, but after some years it was found that they did not produce all the results desired. Clear-headed, practical men then determined to go to the root of the difficulty, and to aim at giving the entire people more or less art education and training. With this object in view, drawing was ordered to be taught in all the public schools of the kingdom, and the effect of this was, that when the pupils entered the regular art schools they had sufficient preparatory training to enable them to make satisfactory progress. Now the English schools of design are said to be the best in the world, and the great institution at South Kensington is absolutely without a rival, while the good results of this system of art education have been plainly visible in all branches of British manufacture.

Are the practical men of the United States in general, and of Philadelphia in particular, able to appreciate the obvious moral of this narrative, or will they wait to have it forced upon them in such a manner that they will be forced, in self-defense, to act in the same manner that the English did? In 1876 there will be a great exhibition of the art and industry of all nations held in this city, on the occasion of the celebration of the centennial anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence. On this occasion Philadelphia, the greatest manufacturing city of the Union, certainly ought to put her best foot forward. But what will our manufacturers have to show in the way of industrial art, except feeble imitations by untrained, underpaid pattern-makers of the designs of Frenchmen and Englishmen? All imitations are inferior, and the designs upon American goods will have no artistic value whatever unless we have well-trained designers of our own, who will be able to turn out good original work. Now, it will scarcely be possible to start an art school between now and the opening of the exhibition that will accomplish a great deal for the exhibition itself; but it will certainly be something in our favor if we show our visitors a well-organized school in progress, from which good results may be expected in the future.

If the affairs of the Academy of Fine Arts were in the hands of public-spirited men, a great effort would be made to reorganize that institution upon such a basis as we have indicated; and this could be readily done without interfering in any way with its "high art" aims, but these, on the contrary, would be promoted. The elements of all the arts of design are the same, and the young man who wishes to devote himself to making patterns for wall paper must, if he wishes to obtain a reasonable success, begin in exactly the same manner as he who expects to paint pictures or chisel statues; and that good art work of all kinds depends upon scientific training even more than it does upon native genius will be apparent to any one who will undertake to make even a superficial examination of the subject. The School of Design for Women in this city proves how much can be done by scientific training, even under the most discouraging circumstances and in the face of disheartening obstacles. The system of Professor Braidwood, which is substantially that of the English schools of industrial art, is capable of being carried very much further than it is in the School of Design, which lacks the means to accomplish all its conductors desire; and if nothing else can be done, it would be worth while to make an effort to enlarge the operations of this institution, and with it as a basis to endeavor to build up such a great art academy as Philadelphia needs. In the meantime the Academy of Fine Arts is preserving a shadowy sort of existence, and its directors are bewailing their inability to raise money to put up a new building and make a fresh start, but they offer no inducements for the public to contribute, for the reason that they give no assurance that the do-nothing policy will be done away with, or that any effort will be made to convert the Academy into a genuine public institution. We appeal to these gentlemen earnestly to consider whether it would not be better for the Academy, better for the city of Philadelphia, and more creditable for themselves, if they were to attempt some such scheme as we have suggested, and vigorously exert themselves to carry it out by securing the sympathy and support of the public at large. People outside of a small circle will not take an interest in the Academy of Fine Arts so long as it is carried on as a close corporation; but if it is made an auxiliary to our free school system, there would be but little difficulty in exciting some enthusiasm with regard to it. Let a systematic course of art education be arranged to be carried on under the direction of the best professors that can be obtained, and let its advanced classes include everything—industrial designing of every description, painting, sculpture, and all that can be embraced under the head of art education; let there be lectures on color, composition, anatomy, the philosophy of art, etc.; let there be provision made for well-arranged galleries of paintings and statuary for the benefit of the public as well as the students, and, in fine, let the plan embrace everything that a great public art school should embrace, and then let the management of the institution be entrusted to the city or State under suitable guarantees that the valuable property which the directors of the Academy now do not know what to do with will be cared for as it should be, and applied in a proper manner to the uses for which it is intended.

Such a transformation as this of the Academy would embalm the memory of the gentlemen who effected it forever in the hearts of our grateful citizens. The Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts would be a monument to them that would last for ages, and enriched as the already large collection would undoubtedly be by valuable contributions which would flow to it as the rivers flow to the sea, the institution would increase in interest and importance from year to year, and posterity would drop a grateful tear as it perused the names of the worthy directors of the year of grace 1871, who cheerfully sacrificed the pleasure of squabbling with the artists of Philadelphia about which pictures should be hung upon the eye-line, for the sake of giving the city an art academy of which she might be proud.

NOTICES.

OUR GERMAN FELLOW-CITIZENS, AND ALL PERSONS IN ANY WAY INTERESTED IN
THE CELEBRATION
OF THE
GRAND PEACE FESTIVAL,
ARE INVITED TO VISIT
WANAMAKER & BROWN'S
OAK HALL,
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TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY CASKS
in stock of our
Favorite Table Sherry,
At $2·50 per gallon by the cask of 20 gallons, or $2·75 by the five-gallon demijohn.

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The best and the cheapest of everything,
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Rogers', Silver-Plated Spoons, Forks, Tea Sets, Castors, Ice Pitchers, Etc.
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A WORD TO THOSE CONTEMPLATING MARRIAGE AND HOUSEKEEPING,
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THOSE WHO INTEND TO REFURNISH WITH NEW CARPETS.
We are now offering a full line of CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, and MATTINGS at very low prices Really bargains.
We have asserted that our prices are lower than any house in the city, and we are ready to make good the assertion, and all we ask is an opportunity to do so.
Call and examine, and be satisfied that we are really selling CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, Etc., VERY CHEAP.
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SPRING IMPORTATIONS.
Body Brussels,
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With a Full Line of Domestic
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JUST RECEIVED, A LARGE INVOICE
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CHINA MATTINGS,
Fine White and Red Checked.
All Widths.
Moderate Prices.
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Our Letter of Credit gives the holder the privilege of drawing either on
DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Paris,
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OR ON
Messrs. A. S. PETRIE & CO., London,
IN STERLING,
As may be found most convenient or profitable, and is available throughout Europe. To parties going abroad we offer special facilities, collecting their interest and dividends during their absence without charge.
DREXEL & CO.,
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PLANKED SHAD.—TO ENJOY this delicious dish order it at the "Buena Vista" Hotel, GLOUCESTER POINT.

SHAD FISHING AT GLOUCESTER POINT—A very interesting sight. 5 12 1tfrp*

BEDDING PLANTS OF EVERY SORT, well grown, and at the lowest prices, at R. BUIST'S Nurseries, 5 13 6t* SIXTY-SEVENTH St. and DARBY Road.

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In order to close out our entire stock of
Cheap Dress Goods,
We have this day marked down
31 cent Challies to 12½ cents.
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Several lots of short lengths to 12½ cents.
Some Fine Goods, a little faded, to 12½ cents.
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The above goods are arranged on a special counter, and will be
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DRESS GOODS AT 25c., WERE 44c.
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BLACK SILKS
AT $1·65, WERE $2.
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PURE BLACK MOHAIRS, IN ALL GRADES.
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Novelties in Dress and Fancy Goods,
INDIA, PONGEE, AND CANTON CRAPE IN SHAWLS AND DRESS GOODS. [4 13 2mrp

PARASOLS, 75c., $1, $1·25; LINED, $1·25, $1·50, $1·75; Silk Sun Umbrellas, 90c., $1, $1·25, $1·50, at DIXON'S, No. 21 S. EIGHTH St. 4 3 tf

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

"The Streets of Philadelphia" at the Walnut.

The drama produced last night at the Walnut, to a very fair audience considering the attractions in the streets of Philadelphia, which for many surpassed those of the mimic stage, is one that has the happy faculty of adapting itself to circumstances. It has been played here many times indifferently as representing life in Philadelphia or in New York, as the stage managers happened to be romantic or practical. If they thought the poet's maxim true, that distance lends enchantment to the view, they named it *The Streets of New York*,—we believe that it was originally brought out a good many years ago under the name of *The Streets of London*, it being in some sense an adaptation of a piece which figured in the original French under the title of *The Streets of Paris*,—or if desirous to appeal to local patriotism, they boldly posted it as *The Streets of Philadelphia*, and diligently revised the dialogue to suit circumstances. Such a piece as this is of course invaluable, for it could, by means of a little practical ingenuity, be relied upon equally as an attraction in Pekin as in New York or Philadelphia. It is a piece that does not depend upon any of the finer elements of art for success; there are no half tints, but the contrasts of light and shade are made as distinct as possible, so that it is impossible for the most obtuse intellects to miss the meaning of the plot, or fail to understand the obvious moral involved in the failure of vice and the triumph of virtue. Looking at it from the proper standpoint, the play possesses very decided merits. It tells a story of considerable interest; it presents a number of well-contrasted characters which enable the actors to make some telling points; its moral tendencies are excellent, and it affords opportunities for attractive scenic display. The applause with which the performance at the Walnut last evening was greeted was a proof that the drama has lost none of its attractions, and its reproduction may be considered a success. The best acting part is that of "Tom Badger," the clerk and the evil genius of the defaulting banker "Bloodgood," and this found a fitting representative in Mr. Walcott, who made the most of the opportunities afforded him. The other characters were for the most part creditably sustained. The piece is well put upon the stage, with several new local scenes which are effective.

"Nobody's Daughter" at the Arch.

Miss Kate Reignolds was greeted last night at the Arch by a tolerably large audience, and gave pleasing personations of the three characters of "Jenny Milson," "Lady Eversleigh," and "Mad'lle Brewer." The drama of *Nobody's Daughter* by Messrs. Fulton and Maeder, belongs to the class known as "sensational," and while there is nothing in it sufficiently soul-harrowing to make the hair of nervous persons stand on end like quills upon the fretful porcupine, it contains in its involved plot and picturesque tableaux a fair amount of matter of interest to those whose tastes incline them to this style of entertainments. Miss Kate Reignolds, who has not appeared here for several years, is an actress of prepossessing stage presence, but with almost too placid a style of acting to do justice to such characters as she is called upon to represent in *Nobody's Daughter* and other similar pieces of her *repertoire*. She has excellent abilities, however, and in some of the scenes in which she appeared last night she was generously applauded.

The City Amusements.

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC the spectacle of *The Black Crook*, with its innumerable attractions, will be represented this evening. This being the German jubilee week, and also the last week of *The Black Crook*, the prices of admission have been reduced, and at the present popular rates every one can afford to see this elegant entertainment before it closes.

AT THE WALNUT the drama of *The Streets of Philadelphia* will be performed this evening.

AT THE ARCH Miss Kate Reignolds will appear this evening in the drama of *Nobody's Daughter*.

AT THE CHESNUT a performance of the comedy of *Saratoga* will be given this evening.

AT THE MUSEUM, Ninth and Arch streets, Mr. Robert McWade will personate "Rip Van Winkle" this evening.

A matinee performance of *Uncle Tom's Cabin* will be given to-morrow.

AT THE AMERICAN the Japanese troupe appear this evening, with other attractions.

THE ITALIAN OPERA.—We have had very little opera this season, and the series of performances to be given at the Academy of Music next week will doubtless receive the patronage they deserve at the hands of our music-loving public. The *repertoire* contains works of well-established reputation, and the combination of artists, with Miss Clara Louise Kellogg at its head as *prima donna*, is sufficiently strong to ensure creditable representations of the various works announced. The troupe will consist of Miss Kellogg, Madame Agatha States, Signora Himela, Signora Fontanesi, Miss Graziella Ridgway, Signori Orlandini, Susini, Bacelli, Villani, Caroselli, and Buongiorno. The operas will be *Rigoletto*, *Sicilian Vespers*, *La Traviata*, *Un Ballo in Maschera*, *Faust*, and *Ernani*, all of which, except *Faust*, are comparative novelties, as they have not been done here for some time. The subscriptions for the season of five nights and a matinee will open at North's Music Store, No. 1026 Chesnut street, to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock.

CITY ITEMS.

A GREAT CARPET STORE.—The earnest attention of our readers is called to the magnificent stock of carpetings which the popular firm of Reeve L. Knight & Son now have on hand at their establishment, No. 1222 Chesnut street. Here we have a collection full of all that is serviceable and attractive, and which gives that cozy air of comfort and elegance to our homes. Elegantly figured tapestries in pendulous rolls range the walls like a colonnade; softly yielding Brussels of the finest texture and most enduring colors show here and there their conspicuous front, while in quantities, valuable and vast, the visitor discovers every grade of oil cloths, mattings, druggetings, rugs, door-mats, and a great array of other kindred articles. Messrs. Knight & Son offer to our citizens the highest inducements in trade, and all who become their patrons profit by their experience in the selection of the finest and best types of floor fabrics, and the low rates which their extensive business permits them to adopt. The store is filled with all that is desirable in the way of carpetings, and the array of handsome patterns is illimitable. Every shade, every hue, and the plainest and most exquisite designs are here aggregated. All who are now engaged in refurnishing or setting up domestic establishments will consult their own interest by visiting this popular establishment, where the beautiful fabrics are willingly displayed. Remember, Reeve L. Knight & Co., No. 1222 Chesnut street.

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Schooley's new patent Self-ventilating American Refrigerator is the best and only perfect self-ventilating preserver in the world, and will keep such articles as Vegetables, Fruits, Meats, Game, Fish, Milk, Eggs, etc. etc., longer, drier, and colder, with less ice, than any other Refrigerator now in use.
FARSON & Co., No. 220 Dock street.

BURNETT'S FLORIMEL—An exquisite perfume.

TO THE CONSUMPTIVE.—WILBOR'S COMPOUND OF COD LIVER OIL AND LIME, without possessing the very nauseating flavor of the article as heretofore used, is endowed by the phosphate of lime with a healing property, which renders the oil doubly efficacious. Remarkable testimonials of its efficacy can be exhibited to those who desire to see them. For sale by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, No. 166 Court street, Boston.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 8 South Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a fine assortment of fine American Western Watches. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

A. S. HAMILTON'S
STANDARD SEWING MACHINE OFFICE,
No. 700 CHESNUT STREET.
Howe's, Grover & Baker's, Folsom's, and other first-class machines sold $10 per month and to rent

MARRIED.

GRAY—SCHABINGER.—May 14, 1871, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. S. A. K. Francis, Pastor of Trinity Lutheran Church, Mr. JACOB H. GRAY to Miss LOUISA SCHABINGER, all of this city.

DIED.

COX.—Suddenly, on the 15th instant, Mr. CHARLES COX.

His relatives and friends, Falls of Schuylkill Lodge, I. O. of O. F., and the Order in general, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 4549 Miller street, Germantown, on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

OGDEN.—On Saturday, the 13th instant, ROBERT W. OGDEN, in the 87th year of his age.

The relatives and friends, and members of Franklin Lodge, No. 134, A. Y. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his son, Thomas Ogden, No. 1223 S. Third street, on Thursday afternoon 18th instant, at 3 o'clock, without further notice.

SMITH.—On the 12th instant, MARY ANN, wife of Alonzo Smith, aged 26 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, Second street turnpike, above Third Tollgate, on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Monument Cemetery. N. B.—Carriages will be in waiting at the S. E. corner of Sixth and Noble streets, at precisely 1 o'clock.

STOFFORD.—On the 14th instant, WILLIAM E. STOFFORD.

His friends and friends of the family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, at St. Luke's Church, Thirteenth street, below Spruce.

WILLIAMS.—On the 15th instant, SUSAN R., widow of Samuel Williams, and daughter of the late Josiah Randall.

The funeral will take place on Thursday afternoon, 18th instant, at 3 o'clock. To proceed to South Laurel Hill.

WARNER.—On Sunday, the 14th instant, ANDREW WARNER, son of William Warner, Sr., and the late Sarah A. Warner, aged 28.

The relatives and friends of the family, also, Columbia Lodge, No. 91, A. Y. M., and Neptune Lodge, No. 354, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 123 Brown street, on Thursday, 18th instant, at 2 o'clock. Interment at Monument Cemetery.

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NEWEST DESIGNS IN BONNETS.
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SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see Inside Pages.

☞ NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—CORN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK,
PHILADELPHIA, May 15, 1871.
As our present building is about to be remodelled, so as to provide greater facilities and security in the transaction of business, we have taken the banking room in the Chamber of Commerce Building, SECOND Street, above Walnut, formerly occupied by the Tradesmen's Bank, and will remove thither on the 17th inst. H. P. SCHETKY,
5 16 2t Cashier.

☞ "THE MAN FOR THE TIMES; OR, THE CHARACTER DEMANDED BY THE AGE."—Lecture by Rev. A. A. WILLITS, in Rev. Dr. Dale's church, RACE Street, near Sixteenth, on THURSDAY EVENING, May 18, at 8 o'clock. Tickets 50 cents. 5 15 4t*

☞ FINE BOOTS AND SHOES FOR GENTLEMEN,
Made on improved lasts. Beauty, Comfort, Durability. BARTLETT,
2 20tf No. 33 South SIXTH Street, above Chesnut.

☞ THE CHURCH OF THE SAVIOUR, WEST PHILADELPHIA, will be consecrated on WEDNESDAY, May 17. Service at 11 o'clock. Rt. Rev. A. LEE, D. D., of Delaware, will officiate.

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Rapid Progress of the Work.

The building of the Northern Pacific Railroad (begun July last) is being pushed forward with great energy from both extremities of the line. Several thousand men are employed in Minnesota and on the Pacific coast. The grade is nearly completed 266 miles westward from Lake Superior; trains are running over 130 miles of finished road, and tracklaying is rapidly progressing towards the eastern border of Dakota. Including its purchase of the St. Paul and Pacific Road, the Northern Pacific Company now has 413 miles of completed road, and by September next this will be increased to at least 560.

A GOOD INVESTMENT.—Jay Cooke & Co. are now selling and unhesitatingly recommend, as a Profitable and perfectly Safe investment, the First Mortgage Land Grant Gold Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. They have 30 years to run, bear Seven and Three-tenths per cent. gold interest (more than 8 per cent. currency), and are secured by first and only mortgage on the ENTIRE ROAD AND ITS EQUIPMENTS, and also, as fast as the Road is completed, on

23,000 ACRES OF LAND to every mile of track, or 560 Acres for each $1000 Bond. They are exempt from United States Tax; Principal and Interest are payable in Gold; Denominations:—Coupons, $100 to $1000; Registered, $100 to $10,000.

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OTHER SECURITIES.—All marketable Stocks and Bonds will be received at their highest current price in exchange for Northern Pacific Seven-thirties. EXPRESS CHARGES on Money or Bonds received, and on Seven-thirties sent in return, will be paid by the Financial Agents. Full information, maps, pamphlets, etc., can be obtained on application at any agency, or from the undersigned.

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JACOB F. HAND, Jr.,
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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT I HAVE applied by petition to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of the City and County of Philadelphia, for the benefit of the insolvent laws of this Commonwealth, and the said Court have appointed MONDAY, the 29th day of May, 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Court of Common Pleas Room, to hear me and my creditors.

PEREGRINE F. COOPER, Photographer,
5 13 stuth 6t* No. 2204 CHESNUT Street.

RULLOFF.

Report and Conclusions of Drs. Gray and Vanderpool—Physical Condition of the Condemned—His Life in Auburn Prison—History of the Philological System—His Theology—He is Pronounced in Bodily and Mental Health.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 12.—The report of Drs. Gray and Vanderpool on the result of their examination of Rulloff was presented to the Governor to-day.

ALBANY, May 12, 1871.—To His Excellency Hon. John T. Hoffman—Dear Sir:—In accordance with the request of your Excellency, we proceeded to Binghamton on the 9th day of May, and on the 10th of May made a careful and thorough examination of Edward H. Rulloff. Mr. Dwight King, of Albany, accompanied us and acted as Secretary. Herewith we have the honor to present our report and conclusions. Very respectfully, your obedient servants.

JOHN P. GRAY.
S. OAKLEY VANDERPOOL.

Upon an entrance into the cell of Rulloff, the prisoner was sitting upon a cot bed, surrounded by books, and apparently intent upon study. He had on a white shirt and light pants, and presented no appearance of concern or anxiety. He had not been previously informed of our arrival, and upon our announcement by the Sheriff he indicated no marked surprise or trouble, but rose, and with some appearance of hesitation received us. Immediately upon understanding the object of the commission Rulloff said:—

"Gentlemen, this is no work of mine. I don't pretend to be either insane or an idiot. I am feeble in body, as you may see; but this has not affected my mind. The proposal of a commission is no move of mine."

After a little preliminary conversation he was informed that the Governor had ordered the examination, and that it was no idle curiosity that brought the commission there, but simply a duty; that they desired to make a thorough examination, and, first, of his physical condition. To this he gave ready assent, and said that he did not desire to conceal or deceive.

HIS EARLY LIFE.

After speaking of his physical condition, in answer to questions he stated that he would prefer not to be asked where he was born, but would say that it was in the North. His parents were of sound and vigorous health. His father died when he was five years old, and an uncle took care of him. He went to school, and got through the high schools, studying all the English branches, before he was fourteen, his uncle declining to have him study the classics unless he intended to have him enter a profession. His own desire was to study them, and be a gentleman. He wished to lay a broad foundation, and acquire a general education. He entered a lawyer's office as clerk, simply for the purpose of earning a living and at the same time have leisure to pursue his studies. Took up chemistry, botany, Greek and Latin. He remained two years there, devoting all of his leisure to study, begrudging even the time it took him to eat his meals. He then entered a store as clerk, where he continued the same study, keeping his books open on the desk, and taking every leisure moment for study. Afterwards commenced the study of medicine with the intention of becoming a physician, but also continued his study of languages. At about this time he married, and at twenty-five years of age his career was interfered with by what he denominated a difficulty that sent him to Auburn Prison. He spoke of having been broken down in health while there, from which condition he never rallied.

Question. How long since your constitution was thus broken down? Answer. I don't say that my constitution was broken down; my health was feeble; I cannot run three times across this room (about thirty feet) without feeling it greatly.

Q. How long has this condition existed? A. About fifteen or twenty years, and particularly since 1858.

Q. How do you feel this inability, generally, or in some particular parts? A. I have palpitation of the heart and difficulty of breathing, and sudden and violent exertion sometimes throws me into convulsions.

Q. Has this latter state existed for twenty years? A. Yes, fifteen or twenty years.

O. How old are you now? A. Fifty years; and since I was thirty-five this inability to endure fatigue has existed.

Q. When you went to prison in 1846, what was your condition of health? A. Vigorous and strong; I weighed from 170 to 175 pounds.

Q. Where were you sent to prison from? A. From Ithaca, Tompkins county.

Q. Your health was impaired while in prison? A. Yes; while there I ran down to 108 pounds.

C. Was your health affected immediately after entering prison? A. No, not particularly; but I had what I called acclimating fever in 1846.

Q. What did you first work at there? A. I worked at various things; wove some, but was chiefly employed in making designs for carpets.

Q. Had you ever worked at designing before going to Auburn? A. I had, for amusement; never for a business.

HIS LIFE IN PRISON.

Q. Were you sick from 1846 to 1853? A. No; I was taken sick after seven years' imprisonment. That was the particular sickness causing my present weakness.

Q. What was the cause of that illness? A. I cannot tell; I only know that I could neither eat nor drink; could do nothing; was out of body and mind; my whole system was deranged; my flesh wasted away; I had night-sweats; was restless and could not sleep; I could not attribute all this to any individual cause.

Q. Did the doctor inform you of the cause then, or say what was the matter with you? A. No; I suppose it was dyspepsia; he gave me pepsin.

Q. Who was your physician? A. While I was there, Dr. Briggs and Dr. Van Anden were there, and I think Dr. Forgate saw me.

Q. In connection with your sickness and nightsweats had you fever? A. I cannot say whether I had or not; I only know that I was horribly sick at that time, and for a year after, and that no language could describe my sufferings.

Q. During the whole time you were in prison were you engaged in the study of philology? A. I occupied all my leisure in languages, more or less, and at that time I had been thinking about it day and night, because I believed I had the secret of success in philological studies.

Q. Did you continue your carpet designs after getting better? A. No, I was appointed cook in the hospital for twenty or twenty-five persons; I was then so sick that I could not stand up and do the work, but had to sit with my elbows on the table to handle things in cooking, and after washing the dishes, I had to lay on the floor on my back and wipe them while resting my elbows on the pavement; I was bound to live if possible, and to stay in this kitchen seemed my last chance. I wanted to complete my book. That was the only reason that I cared to live. From this time I never recovered my tone of health. One night, when sick and feverish, having eaten nothing through the day, I got up, cooked a pig's cheek and ate it all, went to bed and woke up in the morning as well as usual. I never had any sickness before 1853.

HISTORY OF HIS PHILOLOGICAL SYSTEM.

Q. How long have you entertained the idea of this formation and derivation of language that you call your system? A. For over thirty years I have been impressed with the fact that there was something in language that I was to discover.

Q. How early do you date this? A. From the time I was fourteen to sixteen years old, when I was first interested in the study of language.

Q. At what time in that study did this idea arise definitely? A. When I commenced the study of the Greek Testament. I now found new beauties in the Greek language, and perfection and method, which satisfied me that it was the result of an older civilization.

Q. Have you given attention to the study of other languages than the Greek and Latin? A. Oh, yes; French and German; in fact, I can read all the European languages except the Sclavonic. In the study of the Portuguese I found most difficulty; but, after all, the Greek and Latin languages, especially the Greek, were built up with the utmost art. They were perfected by men who could command means and time and who had the skill and industry to study and perfect the philosophy of their language.

A LESSON IN GREEK.

Here Rulloff brought his manuscript and took a number of words as illustrating the system and skill with which the Greek language had been constructed, and the Latin and English derived therefrom. He took among others the words corobid, lungs, brain, and traced the manner in which they were derived from the original significant roots. He maintained that all the fictions of Greek and Roman mythology covered some great philological truths. He took the fable of Perseus and Medusa, which, being divided, contained the roots of the words for serpent and reptile; the text of the story was foreshadowed, and was contained in the name itself, and so of all fables, the names under which they were known were monogrammatic, and afforded a key to the story to which they gave name.

Q. Was the original alphabet of the Greek language, in your view, formed from arbitrary signs and the language thus built up, or was it derived from some other language and subsequently perfected? A. Hardly arbitrary, because that would preclude choice. There was method in its formation. Each letter was indicative.

Q. Do you mean that the Greek is an original language? If not, from what was it derived? A. The phraseology of Homer is worked up wonderfully, and is greatly enriched from that of the early Greek writers. The letter "r" was not found in the earlier Greek. In writings up to that time that letter was not necessary, but when Bacchus came out of Melia, and bacchanalian life, with its orgies, revelry and carnivals began, it then became necessary to use hitherto unknown letters to properly designate the words necessary to describe the new conditions of life. Certain forms of language admit of perfection; the phraseology of Homer is as perfect and as fresh now as when written, and will be for all time. Yet I do not believe that such a person as Homer ever lived. He was the centre of a system which was perfected under that name. I believe, with others, that no one man was the author of all that is ascribed to Homer.

Q. Some say the same of Shakespeare, that he was not the originator of all that he wrote. A. I don't think that does Shakespeare justice; his adaptations were really originations.

Q. Did you originally select the Greek language from which to develop your system? A. No; I was gradually led up to that; my first purpose was vague, as it must be in the case of all young men.

Q. Are there natural tastes for language, or do those tastes come from association and cultivation? A. I do not say that I had any original taste for language; it came entirely from cultivation: I was thrown among persons who brought the study of language to my attention.

THE ADVANTAGE TO THE WORLD.

Q. Did you early have a professorship of languages in view as an ultimate aim? A. I had a scholarship in view, and some situation—probably a professorship.

Q. What advantage do you propose to the world from the development and perfection of your system? A. It makes the study of language more of a mental discipline, while at the same time it would simplify the study; it would teach the scholars to think at every step, and thinking is mental discipline. Without a child understands the intrinsic meaning of a word, what good can its study do him?

Rulloff here gave a number of illustrations of his system. He said that the analysis of the names of animals proved the name itself was derived from the habits, construction, or the sound made by the animal. Their language was methodical. He then stated that his earnest wish was that the Governor might fully appreciate this new philological system, and that his book might be placed in proper hands to be developed and published. He said that he did not care what became of himself.

Q. Did you adopt self-culture from a desire to thus educate yourself, or from the necessity of the case? A. Entirely from necessity. I should have gone to a university had I had the opportunity; my father was dead; I was alone in the world; I wanted to be a gentleman; and what could I do? Intelligence was a prime necessity to this.

Q. Did you make everything else subordinate to education? A. I can't say that.

Q. Did you make all of your duties subordinate to philology? A. No; I made that the chief study, without giving up everything else. I turned my chief attention to philology.

Q. When did you form the purpose of making this philological system a special study? A. I only fully formed it when I knew that I should surely succeed in it.

Q. Did you study medicine with the intention of being a physician? A. I did, and after two or three years got into trouble, and abandoned it.

Q. Have you ever studied telegraphic signs or language? A. I have not, either practically or theoretically.

HIS THEOLOGY.

Q. To what church did your father belong? A. Episcopalian. I took no special interest in the church; I went there as a habit and an intellectual pleasure; I never claimed to be pious; never tried to make myself an example; one of my first ideas in study was to furnish the etymology of every word in the Greek Testament; I studied it only for its language.

Q. Did you believe the Testament to be true and a revelation? A. Sometimes I did and sometimes not.

Q. Are words derived from the necessities of man's condition? If so, how do you account for the introduction of the word "immortality?" A. That word has not escaped my attention; its etymology shows that it means both life and death.

Q. What do you understand by the word "God?" A. The ever living, not subject to death.

Q. Have you believed in the evidence of such a being as one ever living? A. At times I have, at other times not. I early drew lines; on the one side was the knowable, on the other the unknowable.

Q. How early? A. Before I was twenty; and then I made up my mind that I could believe nothing that I could not demonstrate.

Q. What do you understand by religion? A. The acceptance of God as the author of all things; His worship as a being infinitely good; the acceptance of what is called Christianity.

Q. Do you believe in that? A. I don't say that.

Q. What is your faith? A. I never had any hobby about faith; I make a distinction between faith and knowledge.

Q. Does your idea comprehend the existence of a God who made the world? A. Yes, as a mystery.

Q. Do you accept as a fact or on faith that God is revealed in nature? A. I do not, as a fact is only possible by faith.

Q. What, then, is the foundation of your faith in the possibility of a God? A. Revelation—what is called the Bible.

Q. Do you believe the Bible to be a revelation? A. At times I have; at others not.

Q. Do you hold yourself responsible to a future in your conduct? A. At times I do; at others not.

Q. What is the foundation of morality in this world, and its necessities apart from religion? A. The rights and interests between individuals.

Q. Is there any authority beyond the nature and necessity of things for a code of morality? A. This implies a matter of belief, and there would be no merit in faith if it was founded in knowledge, as knowledge excludes the idea of faith.

Q. What, in your view, is faith? A. It is a condition of mind.

Q. Do the Scriptures rest upon facts, or upon facts and faith? A. To attempt to prove the Scriptures by facts in nature would be illogical.

Q. How, then, can a belief in Scripture be reached? A. Only by faith.

Q. Can the facts we see in nature be proved to exist? A. They cannot.

Q. Can you account for man's being brought into existence? A. No; it is beyond thought; we can neither conceive how man could be created, or how he could remain uncreated.

Q. Do you place this all beyond the boundary of the knowable? A. I do. The origin of man is no more to be known than the origin of the materiality of this pen. Forms of matter constantly change; matter never changes.

Q. Is there anything from which we can argue the existence of the world or of matter? A. There is not; it is only speculative.

Q. What is it in man that leads him to contemplate things outside of himself, and the necessities of his present existence? A. I have thought of that, but it is beyond the scope of man's knowledge.

Q. Is the contemplation of God beyond the scope of man? A. No, for there are men who lead religious lives and spend their time in contemplating God.

Q. Have their studies, their contemplation and their lives realized anything toward their knowledge of God as a creator and governor of the world? A. No, for they all have a different idea of Him.

Q. Have you ever attempted in your own mind to represent what you would call God or the author of nature? A. I should think I was making an idiot of myself to try to represent a God, either internally or externally.

Q. Have you ever, in idea, contemplated the probability of a being who now rules the world? A. No.

Q. Do you believe that such a being exists? A. I don't know. I assent to nothing but what is reducible to mathematical precision. I must prove it to my senses. I cannot accept anything not cognizable by the senses.

Q. Have you never gone beyond the range of the senses in your investigations in the way of speculation and theory? A. I have, and have also read works on the subject, especially German metaphysics.

Q. In what view have you studied them, and have they thrown any light upon a spiritual creator or governor of the world? A. No; they have only tended to perplex my mind. They did arouse me to thought, and I read them for this, in the hope that from the knowledge I should thus obtain, I might attain relief.

Q. To what particular works do you refer? A. To Kant and Comte especially, although I read other writers.

Q. Did you accept their philosophy as conclusive? A. I did. I am aware that a man who arrives at their conclusions may be assumed to be an infidel by some people. I do not admit this.

Q. Did any of these philosophers give you any data by which you could better account for Nature as existent than through the works of a Creator? A. Certain things are within the sphere of my mind; others beyond. I cannot take up the smallest insect, examine it under the microscope, and view its mysterious structure, its beautiful adaptation of parts, without acknowledging its mystery. I am not blind to all this. I recognize this wonderful world, and admire its beauties.

Q. Can you any better understand how this insect can come into existence without admitting a Creator? A. I appreciate the drift of the question, and I might be misunderstood should I answer it.

Q. Are you a spiritual being yourself—an existence independent of your body—or is what we call mind in you simply the result of the physiological action of your organization? A. As far as I know, mind is the result of physiological action. Some maintain that the organs are the only media for the spiritual being.

Q. Do you hold your mind open to the reception of any other evidence? A. My mind cannot be made up definitely. I have already said that there are facts I know and others that I do not know, and I would be illogical to deny that the mind is the result of growth.

Q. Is there any difference between the life of a plant and that of a man? A. Fundamentally not.

Q. How as to the question of accountability of life, as represented in man and the plant? The plant is stationary—has no will or choice; man moves about, and has both will and choice. A. I don't like to speak of anything that I cannot speak positively about.

Q. In the Greek and Roman myths are represented both good and evil. How do you account for this? A. In the Greek language was interwoven the entire culture and civilization of the world.

Q. You do not account for vice and virtue in that answer? A. Good and bad are words that have given me more trouble than any other, because they are of such wide and general application. This is the difficulty in their analysis.

Q. In these myths we not only have vice and virtue represented, but also rewards and punishments offered. How do you account in your philological system for the equivalent of these words in the language? A. There is no reward or punishment; those words signifying something instead of each act has its necessary result, and neither the act nor the result is extraneous.

Q. How do you account for the human mind, in reasoning, going beyond the necessities incidental to this life in its expression and contemplation to seek a creating power? A. Mind expresses absurdities as well as truths.

Q. How can a mind act absurdly if its existence be simply the result of a physical organization being necessarily governed by definite laws? A. If there were no possibility of error, there would be no need of mind to guide.

Q. What is the need of a guide when error has no responsibility—if with the death of the body all existence ends? A. This brings up the reserve question. I have the mystery of existence before me. In my judgment, that is the end of speculation.

Q. Is speculation beyond that legitimate? A. It is as to possibility, but not as to probability of fact. Social duties remain even if you believe that death is the end.

Q. Do you owe any obligations to any being beyond this present life for conduct here? A. I feel the possibility of it, but the evidence before me is not sufficient to satisfy me that I do.

Q. Do you believe that there is any rule of action in the conduct of life that man can adopt which will enable him to appreciate his responsibilities or understand the relations that he may have to another world? A. Intelligence is the only guide.

Q. Do you believe that God has in any way revealed Himself to man? A. As I come to see more of the wondrous relation of things, the more the mystery deepens, but it does not help me to any conclusion. The idea of reward for meritorious conduct would prevent me from doing an act rather than the opposite. The word "reveal" has, in my system of mythology, given me great trouble for ten years, but now the truth dawns upon me.

Q. Is there any law, then, in this life, except civil law, by which we are here amenable for reward or punishment? A. Yes.

Q. Any reward or punishment that should come from any other being except man himself? A. I see the drift of the question. It involves the same mystery.

Q. Would the fact of another existence, and that existence one of rewards and punishments for your conduct in this life, make any difference to you in regard to your acts? A. No; I should do as I intended without regard to the existence of a God or a devil, a heaven or a hell; I have felt this pride during my whole life; I never wished to get anything out of anybody.

CONCLUSIONS.

Your commissioners, therefore, in view of the examination, are of the opinion that Edward H. Rulloff is in sound physical health and entirely sane.

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MONTGOMERY, Captain Faircloth, from Pier No. 13 North River.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West street.

LEO, Captain Dearborn, from Pier No. 16 East River.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 61 and 62 South street.

GENERAL BARNES, Captain Mallory, from Pier No. 36 North River.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty street.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

THE ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS Sail every Saturday and alternate Wednesday to and from Glasgow and Derry.

Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden, or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably, and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.	"EXTRA" STEAMERS.
ANGLIA,	IOWA,
AUSTRALIA,	TYRIAN,
BRITANNIA,	BRITANNIA,
INDIA,	IOWA,
COLUMBIA,	TYRIAN,
EUROPA.	BRITANNIA.

From Pier 20 North river, New York, at noon.

Rates of Passage, Payable in Currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry:—
First cabins, $65 and $75, according to location.
Cabin excursion tickets (good for twelve months), securing best accommodations, $130.
Intermediate, $33; steerage, $28.
Certificates, at reduced rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued, payable on presentation.
Apply at the company's offices to
HENDERSON BROTHERS,
No. 7 BOWLING GREEN.

WHITE STAR LINE

OCEANIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S LINE OF NEW STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK, IRELAND.

The company's fleet comprises the following magnificent full-powered ocean steamships, the six largest in the world:—

OCEANIC, Captain Murray. ARCTIC.
ATLANTIC, Captain Thompson. BALTIC.
PACIFIC, Captain Perry. ADRIATIC.

These new vessels have been designed specially for the transatlantic trade, and combine speed, safety, and comfort.

Passenger accommodations unrivalled.

Parties sending for their friends in the old country can now obtain prepaid tickets.

Steerage, $32, currency.

Other rates as low as any first-class line.

For further particulars apply to ISMAY, IMRIE & CO., No. 10 WATER Street, Liverpool, and No. 7 EAST INDIA Avenue, LEADENHALL Street, London; or at the company's offices, No. 19 BROADWAY, New York.

J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL, UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.

MERRIMACK, Captain Wier.
SOUTH AMERICA, Captain E. L. Tinklepaugh.
NORTH AMERICA, Captain G. B. Slocum.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New York.

CORDAGE, ETC.

CORDAGE.
Manilla, Sisal and Tarred Cordage
At Lowest New York Prices and Freights.
EDWIN H. FITLER & CO.,
Factory, TENTH St. and GERMANTOWN Avenue.
Store, No. 23 N. WATER St. and 22 N. DELAWARE Avenue.
PHILADELPHIA

JOHN S. LEE & CO., ROPE AND TWINE MANUFACTURERS,
DEALERS IN NAVAL STORES,
ANCHORS AND CHAINS,
SHIP CHANDLERY GOODS, ETC.,
Nos. 46 and 48 NORTH WHARVES.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE,

The undersigned most respectfully announces to his patrons, friends, and the public generally, that in anticipation of extensive alterations and improvements to his store and warerooms, he will offer the balance of his entire stock of FURNITURE

At Greatly Reduced Prices.

All of which is warranted fully as well made as if made to order.

He adopts this method of giving purchasers an opportunity of

Extremely Low Prices

In preference to having a sale at auction.

A cordial invitation is hereby extended to all who are in need of first-class goods.

C. VOLLMER,
Manufacturer of Cabinet Furniture,
No. 1108 CHESNUT STREET,
5 5 stuth2m PHILADELPHIA.

JOSEPH H. CAMPION (late Moore & Campion),
WILLIAM SMITH, RICHARD H. CAMPION.

SMITH & CAMPION,
Manufacturers of
FINE FURNITURE, UPHOLSTERINGS, AND INTERIOR HOUSE DECORATIONS,
No. 249 SOUTH THIRD Street,
Manufactory, Nos. 215 and 217 LEVANT Street, Philadelphia. 2 19

HARDWARE, ETC.

CUMBERLAND NAILS
$4 75 Per Keg.

These Nails are known to be the best in the market

All Nails, no waste, and cost no more than other brands.

Each keg warranted to contain 100 pounds of Nails.

Also, a large assortment of fine Hinges, Locks, and Knobs. Salid Bronze, suitable for first-class buildings, at the great

Cheap-for-Cash Hardware Store
OF
J. B. SHANNON,
2 14 tuths No. 1009 MARKET Street.

BARLOW'S INDIGO BLUE IS THE CHEAPEST and best article in the market for
BLUEING CLOTHES.
It does not contain any acid.
It will not injure the finest fabric.
It is put up at
WILTBERGER'S DRUG STORE,
No. 253 N. SECOND Street, Philadelphia,
And for sale by most of the Grocers and Druggists.
The genuine has both BARLOW'S and WILTBERGER'S name on the label; all others are COUNTERFEIT.
BARLOW'S BLUE
will color more water than four times the same weight of indigo. 3 28 tuths3m

INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES
on Vessels, Cargo, and Freight to all parts of the world.

INLAND INSURANCES
on Goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES
on Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1870.

,000 United States Six Per Cent Loan (lawful money).....	$333,375 00
$50,000 State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan.....	214,000·00
$200,000 City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from Tax).....	204,162·50
164,000 State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan.....	168,920·00
20,000 Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Ct. Bonds.	20,700·00
25,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Ct. Bonds.	25,250·00
$25,000 Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee).....	20,000·00
80,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Ct. Loan.....	18,000·00
7,000 State of Tennessee Six Per Ct. Loan.....	4,200·00
12,500 Pennsylvania Railroad Company (250 Shares Stock).....	15,000·00
5,000 North Pennsylvania Railroad Company (100 Shares Stock)..	4,300·00
10,000 Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company (30 sh's Stock).....	4,000·00
1,650 Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties..	261,650·00
$1,260,150 Par. C'st, $1,264,447·34. M'kt v'l	$1,223·557·00
Real Estate.....	56,000·50
Bills Receivable for Insurances made.....	230,971·27
Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies—Accrued Interest and other debts due the Company.....	93,375·40
Stock and Scrip, etc., of sundry corporations, $7950, estimated value.....	8,212·00
Cash.....	149,911·73
	$1,820,727·27

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	William G. Boulton,
Edmund A. Souder,	Edward Darlington,
Joseph H. Seal,	H. Jones Brooke,
James Traquair,	Edward Lafourcade,
Henry Sloan,	Jacob Riegel,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,;	Jacob P. Jones,
James C. Hand,	James B. McFarland,
William C. Ludwig,	Joshua P. Eyre,
Hugh Craig,	Spencer McIlvaine,
John D. Taylor,	Thomas P. Stotesbury,
George W. Bernadou,	John B. Semple, Pittsb'rg,
Wm. C. Houston,	A. B. Berger, Pittsburg,
H. Frank Robinson,	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg.

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary.

ASBURY
LIFE INSURANCE CO.
NEW YORK.

LEMUEL BANGS, President.
GEORGE ELLIOTT, Vice-Pres't and Sec'y.
EMORY McCLINTOCK, Actuary.

JAMES M. LONCACRE,
MANAGER FOR PENNSYLVANIA AND DELAWARE,
Office, 302 WALNUT St., Philadelphia.
H. C. WOOD, Jr., Medical Examiner.
REV. S. POWERS, Special Agent.

Union Mutual Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804.
Fire, Marine, and Inland Insurance.
Office, N. E. Cor. THIRD and WALNUT
LOSSES PAID SINCE FORMATION,
$7,000,000.
ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, JANUARY 1, 1871,
$255,397'89.
RICHARD S. SMITH, President.
JOHN MOSS, Secretary.

People's Fire Insurance Company,
No. 514 WALNUT Street.
CHARTERED 1859.

Fire Insurance at LOWEST RATES consistent with security. Losses promptly adjusted and paid.
NO UNPAID LOSSES.
Assets December 31, 1870.....$128,851·78
CHAS. E. BONN, President.
GEO. BUSCH, Jr., Secretary.

FIRE ASSOCIATION,
INCORPORATED MARCH 17, 1820,
OFFICE,
No. 34 NORTH FIFTH STREET,
INSURE
BUILDINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND MERCHANDISE GENERALLY
from Loss by fire (in the City of Philadelphia only).
ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1870, $1,705,319·07.

TRUSTEES.

William H. Hamilton,	Charles P. Bower,
John Carrow,	Jesse Lightfoot,
George I. Young,	Robert Shoemaker,
Joseph R Lyndall,	Peter Armbruster,
Levi P. Coats,	M. H. Dickinson,
Samuel Sparhawk,	Peter Williamson,
Joseph E. Schell.	

WM. H. HAMILTON, President.
SAMUEL SPARHAWK, Vice-President.
WILLIAM F. BUTLER, Secretary.

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE S. W. CORNER FOURTH AND WALNUT STREETS.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
CASH CAPITAL (paid up in full).....$200,000·00
CASH ASSETS, December 1, 1870..... 600,388·00

DIRECTORS.

F. Ratchford Starr,	J. Livingston Erringer,
Nalbro Frazier,	James L. Claghorn,
John M. Atwood,	William G. Boulton,
Benjamin T. Tredick,	Charles Wheeler,
George H. Stuart,	Thomas H. Montgomery,
John H. Brown,	James M. Aertsen.

F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEXANDER W. WISTER, Secretary.
JACOB E. PETERSON Assistant Secretary.

ANTHRACITE INSURANCE COMPANY.
INCORPORATED 1854.
CHARTER PERPETUAL.
Office, No. 311 WALNUT Street, between Third and Fourth streets, Philadelphia.
This Company will insure against Loss or Damage by Fire, on Buildings, Furniture, and Merchandise generally.
Also, Marine Insurance on Vessels, Cargoes, and Freights. Inland Insurance to all parts of the Union.

DIRECTORS.

William Esher,	Lewis Audenreid,
Wm. M. Baird.	John Ketcham,
John R. Blakiston,	J. E. Baum,
W. F. Dean,	John B. Heyl,
Peter Sieger,	Samuel H. Rothermel.

WILLIAM ESHER, President.
WM. F. DEAN, Vice-President.
W. M. SMITH, Secretary.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,
$8,000,000 IN GOLD.
PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
HAS. E. PREVOST CHAS. P. HERRING

INSURANCE.

Fire, Inland, and Marine Insurance.

INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
NORTH AMERICA,
Incorporated 1794.

CAPITAL $500,00,
ASSETS January 1 1871 $3,050,536

Receipts of P 70..... 2,096,154
Interests from Investments, 1870.. 137,050
$2,233,2
Losses paid in 1870.....$1,136,941

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS.

First Mortgages on Philadelphia City Property.....	$534,950
United States Government Loans.....	325,932
Pennsylvania State Loans.....	169,310
Philadelphia City Loans.....	200,000
New Jersey and other State Loans and City Bonds.....	225,510
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co., other Railroad Mortgage Bonds and Loans.....	368,245
Philadelphia Bank and other Stocks.....	62,486
Cash in Bank.....	231,048
Loans on Collateral Security.....	31,434
Notes receivable and Marine Premiums unsettled.....	438,420
Accrued Interest and Premium in course of transmission	83,201
Real estate, Office of the Company.....	30,000
	$3,050,536

Certificates of Insurance issued, payable in London at the Counting House of Messrs. BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN,
PRESIDENT.
CHARLES PLATT,
VICE-PRESIDENT.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.
C. H. REEVES, Assistant Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN,	FRANCIS R. COPE,
SAMUEL W. JONES,	EDW. H. TROTTER,
JOHN A. BROWN,	EDW. S. CLARKE,
CHARLES TAYLOR,	T. CHARLTON HENRY,
AMBROSE WHITE,	ALFRED D. JESSUP,
WILLIAM WELSH,	LOUIS C. MADEIRA,
JOHN MASON,	CHAS. W. CUSHMAN,
GEORGE L. HARRISON,	CLEMENT A. GRISCOM
WILLIAM BROCKIE.	

1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. 1871
Franklin Fire Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St
Assets Jan. 1, '71, $3,087,452'35

CAPITAL.....$400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS. 2,687,452·35

INCOME FOR 1871, $1,200,000.
LOSSES PAID IN 1870, $272,881·70.

Losses Paid Since 1829 Nearly
$6,000,000.

The Assets of the "FRANKLIN" are all invested in solid securities (over $2,750,000 in First Bonds and Mortgages), which are all interest bearing and dividend paying. The Company holds no Bills Receivable taken for Insurances effected.
Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms. The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents and Mortgages.

DIRECTORS.

Alfred G. Baker,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Thomas Sparks,
George W. Richards,	William S. Grant,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas S. Ellis,
George Fales,	Gustavus S. Benson.

ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAMES W. McALLISTER, Secretary.
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
John Devereux,	Daniel Haddock,
Franklin A. Comly.	

DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary.

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 809 CHESNUT Street,
INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL $200,000.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire either by Perpetual or Temporary Policies.

DIRECTORS.

Charles Richardson,	Robert Pearce,
William H. Rhawn,	John Kessler, Jr.,
William M. Seyfert,	Edward B. Orne,
John F. Smith,	Charles Stokes,
Nathan Hilles,	John W. Everman,
George A. West,	Mordecai Buzby.

CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD, Secretary.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low Pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all size and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.
Drawings and specifications for all work done the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.
The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.
JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
BEACH and PALMER Streets.

GIRARD TUBE WORKS AND IRON CO.,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
Manufacture Plain and Galvanized WROUGHT-IRON PIPE
and Sundries for Gas and Steam Fitters, Plumbers Machinists, Railing Makers, Oil Refiners, etc.
WORKS,
TWENTY-THIRD AND FILBERT STREETS.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE,
No. 42 N. FIFTH STREET.

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, OF ALL numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches, with Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN,
No. 10 CHURCH Street (City Stores).

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

AFTER 8 P. M., SUNDAY, MAY 14, 1870.
The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.
Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.
Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT.

Bryn Mawr Accommodation	6·30 A. M.
Mail Train	8·00 A M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	9·40 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 10·10 A.M. & 1·10 and 7·30 P.M.	
Fast Line	12·40 P. M.
Erie Express	12·40 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	7·20 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express	7·29 P. M.
First Pacific Express	10·00 P. M.
Way Passenger Train	11·10 P. M.

Cincinnati Express, Pacific Express, and Erie Mail and Buffalo Express leave daily.
All other trains daily except Sunday.
The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M. at No. 116 Market street.
Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Philadelphia at 8·40 A. M.; arrives at Paoli at 9·46 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Philadelphia at 6·40 P. M.; arrives at Paoli at 7·40 P. M.
Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Paoli at 6·50 A. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 8·10 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Paoli at 5·00 P. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 6·20.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT.

Cincinnati Express	3·10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6·40 A. M.
Erie Mail	6·42 A. M.
Bryn Mawr Accommodation	7·40 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 8·20 A. M. & 3·53 & 6·40 P. M.	
Parkesburg Train	9·00 A. M.
Fast Line and Buffalo Express	10·20 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12·20 P. M.
Erie Express	6·00 P. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	6·00 P. M.
Pacific Express	3·15 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·40 P. M.

For further information apply to
JOHN F. VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent.
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent.
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.
The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.
A. J. CASSATT,
General Superintendent. Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—
TIME TABLE.
COMMENCING MONDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1870.
Trains will leave Depot, corner of Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—
Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad Line, at Clayton with Smyrna Branch Railroad and Maryland and Delaware Railroad, at Harrington with Junction and Breakwater Railroad, at Seaford with Dorchester and Delaware Railroad, at Delmar with Eastern Shore Railroad, and at Salisbury with Wicomico and Pocomoke Railroad.
Express Train at 11·45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.
Express Train at 4 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.
Night Express at 11·30 P. M. (Daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.
Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 11·45 A. M. train.
WILMINGTON TRAINS.
Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.
Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2·30, 5·00, and 7·00 P. M. The 5·00 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Milford and intermediate stations.
Leave Wilmington 6·45 and 8·10 A. M., 2·00, 4·00, and 7·15 P. M. The 8·10 A. M. train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7·15 P. M. train from Wilmington runs Daily; all other accommodation trains Sundays excepted.
Trains leaving Wilmington at 6·45 A. M. and 4·00 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7·00 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.
From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail; 9·35 A. M., Express; 2·25 P. M., Express; 7·25 P. M., Express.
SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.
Leaves Baltimore at 7·25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.
Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at ticket office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.
H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—
The trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows from the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Philadelphia	9·40 P. M.
"	" Williamsport	7·25 A. M.
"	arrives at Erie	7·40 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Philadelphia	12·20 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	8·50 P. M.
"	arrives at Erie	7·40 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL	leaves Philadelphia	9·30 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	6·35 P. M.
"	arrives at Lock Haven	7·50 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Erie	9·00 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	10·05 P. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	6·50 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Erie	9·00 P. M.
"	" Williamsport	8·25 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	5·30 P. M.
ELMIRA MAIL	leaves Lock Haven	8·15 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	9·25 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	5·30 P. M.
BUFFALO EXP.	leaves Williamsport	12·35 A. M.
"	" Sunbury	2·30 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	9·40 A. M.

Express, Mail, and Accommodation, east and West, connect at Corry, and all west bound trains and Mail and Accommodation east at Irvineton with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.
WM. A. BALDWIN, General Superintendent.

CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.
SPRING ARRANGEMENT.
On and after MONDAY, May 15, 1871, trains will leave VINE Street Ferry as follows:—
Freight (with passenger car)..... 7·00 A. M.
Mail..... 8·00 A. M.
Atlantic Accommodation..... 3·45 P. M.
Returning, leave Atlantic:—
Freight..... 12·45 P. M.
Mail..... 4·00 P. M.
Atlantic Accommodation..... 6·15 A. M.
LOCAL TRAINS LEAVE:—
For Haddonfield..9 and 10·15 A. M., 2 and 4·15 P. M.
For Atco and intermediate stations..... 10·15 A. M.
For Hammonton and intermediate stations..6·00 P. M.
RETURNING, LEAVE:—
Haddonfield, 6 and 11 A. M., and 1, 3·15, and 10 P. M.
Atco, 12·15 P. M.; Hammonton 6 A. M.
Night line for Haddonfield leaves Camden 11·30 P. M.
Freight must be delivered at Vine street wharf by 4 P. M. to insure its transportation next day.
5 12 4t D. H. MUNDY, Agent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.
FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
COMMENCING MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1870.
Trains will leave Philadelphia as follows:—From foot of Market street (upper ferry),
8·15 A. M., Passenger for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, Vineland, Millville, and way stations.
11·45 A. M., Woodbury Accommodation.
3·15 P. M., Passenger for Cape May, Millville, and way stations below Glassboro.
3·30 P. M., Passenger for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, and way stations.
5·30 P. M., Accommodation for Woodbury, Glassboro, Clayton, Swedesboro, and intermediate stations.
Freight Train leaves Camden daily, at 12 M.
WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD.
May 15, 1871.
Depot—THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.
Until further notice trains will Leave and Arrive as follows:—

TRAINS LEAVE.

Reading and Allentown Way.....	7·30 a. m.
Harrisburg and Pottsville Express.....	8·30 a. m
Philadelphia and Pottsville W. Tr'n.....	12·30 p. m
Harrisburg and Pottsville Express.....	3·30 p. m.
Pottstown Accommodation.....	4·30 p. m.
Reading and Pottsville Accommodation..	5·15 p. m.

ON SUNDAYS.

To Reading.....	8·00 a m
To Pottsville.....	3.15 p. m.

TRAINS ARRIVE.

Pottstown Accommodation.....	8·45 a. m.
Reading and Pottsville Accommodation..	10·20 a. m.
Harrisburg and Pottsville Express.....	1·00 p. m.
Philadelphia and Pottsville W. Tr'n.....	4·30 p. m.
Harrisburg and Pottsville Express.....	6·15 p. m.
Harrisburg, Pottsville, and Allentown Accommodation.....	9·10 p. m.

ON SUNDAYS.

From Pottsville.....	12·35 a. m.
From Reading.....	7·15 p. m.

The Sunday trains connect with similar trains on the Perkiomen and Colebrookdale Railroads.
For Downingtown and points on Chester Valley Railroad take 7·30 a. m., 12·30 and 4·30 p. m.
For Schwenksville and points on Perkiomen Railroad take 7·30 a. m., 12·30 and 4·30 p. m.
For Mt. Pleasant and points on Colebrookdale Railroad take 7·30 a. m. and 4·30 p. m.
PARK ACCOMMODATION TRAINS, DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY,
Leave depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, 8·45 and 11 a. m., 2·15, 4, and 6·30 p. m
Leave West Manayunk, 6·10 and 9·30 a. m., 12 noon, 3·05 and 5·15 p. m.
SUNDAYS.
Leave Fifteenth street and Pennsylvania avenue, for Belmont, 9, 10, 11 a. m., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4·50, 5·40, and 6·40 P. M.
Leave Belmont, 9·25, 10·25, 11·25 a. m., 1·25, 2·25, 3·25, 4·25, 5·15, 6·15, and 7·05 p. m.
New York Express for Pittsburg and West.
Trains leave New York at 9 a. m. and 5 p. m., passing Reading at 1·55 and 9·30 p. m. connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central trains for Chicago, Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Baltimore, Williamsport, etc.
Sleeping-cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Chicago without change.
Trains for New York leave Harrisburg at 2·40 and 8·10 a. m., and 2 p. m.
Additional train leaves New York for Harrisburg at 12·30 noon.
For particulars see Guide Books, which can be obtained at S. E. corner of Ninth and Chesnut streets, under Continental Hotel, No. 811 Chesnut street, and at all stations, without charge.
Season, School, Mileage, and Commutation Tickets at reduced rates, to be had of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 South Fourth street, Philadelphia, or J. E. Wooten, Assistant Superintendent, Reading.
STREET CARS.—The Thirteenth and Fifteenth, and Race and Vine streets, connecting with other lines, run close to the depot.
Baggage collected and delivered by Dungan's Baggage Express. Orders left at Depot or at No. 213 S. Fourth street.
Through tickets and baggage checks to all principal points in Oil Regions, New York State, Canada, West, and Northwest, may be obtained at the new Union Ticket Office, southeast corner of Ninth and Chesnut streets, under the Continental Hotel, or at No. 811 Chesnut street. Tickets to principal local points on sale at above offices. Baggage checked from hotels and residences by the Union Transfer Co.
GERMANTOWN AND NORRISTOWN BRANCH.
Depot, Ninth and Green.
ON AND AFTER MAY 8.
TO GERMANTOWN—6, 7, 7·15, 7·35, 8·30, 9·05, 10, 11 a. m.; 12, noon; 1, 2, 2·30, 3·15, 3·45, 4·05, 4·30, 5·05, 5·10, 5·45, 6, 6·30, 7, 8, 8·15, 9, 10·15, 11, 11·40, 12·30, night.
SUNDAY—7·45, 9·05 a. m.; 12·45, noon; 2·15, 4·05, 5·40, 7, 8·45, and 11·25 p. m.
FROM GERMANTOWN—6, 6·25, 6·50, 7·25, 8·05, 8·10, 8·45, 9, 9·25, 10, 11·05, 11·55 a. m.; 1, 1·55, 3, 3·30, 3·55, 4·45, 5, 5·30, 6, 6·10, 6·40, 7·10, 8, 9·05, 10, 10·30, 11·25 p. m.
SUNDAY—8·10, 9·05 a. m.; 1·05, 2·35, 3, 5·55, 6, 8·20, and 10·20 p m.
The 8·05 and 9·25 a. m. down trains, and 2·30, 3·45, 5·05, and 5·45 up trains, will not stop on the Germantown Branch.
Passengers taking the 7·25 a. m. and 6·40 p. m. trains from Germantown will make close connections with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.
TO CHESNUT HILL—6, 7, 7·35, 9·05, 10, 12 a. m., 2·30, 3·45, 5·05, 5·45, 7, 8, 9, 11, 11·40 p. m.
SUNDAY—7·45, 9·05 a. m., 12·45 noon, 2·15, 5·40, 7, 8·45, p. m.
FROM CHESNUT HILL—6·10, 7·10, 7·50, 8·30, 9·10, 10·30, 11·40 a. m., 1·40, 3·40, 5·45, 6·25, 6·55, 8·50, 10·15, 11·10 p. m.
Sunday—7·50, 8·45 a. m., 12·45, noon, 2·15, 5·40, 8, 10 p. m.
TO CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN—6·05, 7·30, 9, and 11·05 a.m., 12·05, m., 1·30, 3,4, 4·40, 5, 5·30, 6·25, 8·05, 10·20, and 11·45 p. m.
Sunday—7·30, 9 a. m., 1·30, 3, 7·15, and 9·30 p. m.
FROM NORRISTOWN—5·30, 6·30, 7, 7·40, 8, 8·50, 11 a. m., 1, 2·30, 3·50, 4·30, 6, 6·15, 8, 10 p. m.
Sunday—7, 9 a. m., 1·15, 5, 7, 9·30 p. m.
TO MANAYUNK—6·05, 7·30, 9, 10·05, 11·05 a. m. 12·05 noon, 12·45, 1·30, 3, 4, 4·40, 5, 5·30, 6·25, 7·05, 8·05, 9·05, 10·20, 11·45 p. m.
Sunday—7·30, 8, 9, 10 a. m., 12·40 noon, 1·30, 2·10, 3, 4·45, 7·15, 9·30 p. m.
FROM MANAYUNK—6, 6·38, 7·34, 8·05, 8·22, 9·20, 10·45, 11·30 a. m., 1·48, 2·15, 3, 3·58, 5, 6·25, 6·45, 7·45, 8·20, 9·45, 10·30 p m.
Sunday—7·30, 9, 9·30, 10·50 a.m., 30, 1·45, 3·10, 5·30, 6, 7·30, 10 p. m.
PLYMOUTH BRANCH.—Leave Philadelphia at 7·30, 11·05 a. m. and 5 p. m. Leave Oreland at 6·15, 10 a. m., and 3·30 p. m.
Sunday—Leave Philadelphia at 9 a. m. and 7·15 p. m.
Sunday—Leave Oreland at 6·50 a m. and 6·36 p. m.
The 7·40 a. m. train from Norristown does not stop at Magee's, Pott's Landing, Domino or Schus' Lane.
The 8 a. m. train from Norristown stops at Conshohocken and Manayunk only.
The 4 p. m. train up from Philadelphia is the only train that stops at Domino Lane.
Chester Valley Railroad—Leave Philadelphia at 4·40 p. m. Leave Downingtown at 6·40 a m.
Phœnixville Train—Leaves Philadelphia at 9 a. m. and 1·30 p. m. Leaves Phœnixville at 12·25 and 5·29 p. m.
For points on Perkiomen Railroad leave Ninth and Green at 1·30 p. m. Returning, leave Schwenksville at 4·45 p. m., arriving at Ninth and Green at 6·50 p. m.
Passengers by 1·30 p. m. train connect at Phœnixville with train for Pottstown and Reading.
Passengers taking the 7·30 and 7·35 a. m. and 6·30 p. m. trains from Ninth and Green streets will make close connection with trains for New York at Intersection.
The 12·30 and 5 p. m. trains from New York stop at Intersection.
G. A. NICOLLS,
General Superintendent.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
On and after MONDAY, April 24,
Trains will leave and arrive at the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, as follows:—
FROM PHILADELPHIA
For West Chester at 7·25 and 10 A. M., 2·30, 7·10, and 11·30 P. M. Stops at all stations.
For West Chester at 4·45 P. M. This train stops at stations west of Media (Green wood excepted).
For B. C. Junction, 6·30, 8·50 A. M., 12 M., and 4 and 5·30 P. M. Stops at all stations. The 5·30 P. M. will run to West Chester on Saturdays.
FOR PHILADELPHIA.
From West Chester at 6·30 and 10 A. M., 2, 5, and 6·25 P. M. Stops at all stations.
From West Chester at 7·35 A. M. Stops at stations west of Media (Greenwood excepted).
From B. C. Junction at 5·25, 8·10 A. M., 12 M., 4 and 6 P. M. Stops at all stations.
A train will leave West Chester for Philadelphia at 5 A. M. every Monday.
ON SUNDAY
Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M. and 2·30 P. M.
Leave West Chester at 9 A. M. and 5 P. M.
H. K. SMITH, Superintendent.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF HOURS.
On and after MONDAY, May 15 1871, trains will run as follows:—Leave Philadelphia from depot of P. W. & B. R. R., corner Broad street and Washington avenue:—
For Port Deposit at 7 A. M. and 4·30 P. M.
For Oxford at 7 A. M., 4·30 P. M., and 7 P. M.
For Oxford Wednesdays and Saturdays only at 2·30 P. M.
For Chadd's Ford and Chester Creek Railroad at 7 A. M., 10 A. M., 4·30 P. M., and 7 P. M. Wednesdays and Saturdays only 2·30 P. M
10 A. M. train will run to Kennett, returning leave Kennett at 8·25 P. M till otherwise ordered.
Train leaving Philadelphia at 10 A. M. connects at Port Deposit with train for Baltimore.
Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. connect at Chadd's Ford Junction with the Wilmington and Reading Railroad.
Trains for Philadelphia leave Port Deposit at 9·25 A. M. and 4·25 P. M., on arrival of trains from Baltimore.
Oxford at 6·05 A. M., 10·35 A. M. and 5·30 P. M. Sundays at 5·30 P. M. only.
Chadd's Ford at 7·26 A. M., 11·53 A. M., 4·20 P. M., and 6·49 P. M. Sundays 6·49 P. M. only.
Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless special contract is made for the same.
HENRY WOOD,
General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANIES' LINES FOR NEW YORK AND WAY PLACES FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.
At 6·15 a. m. Accommodation via Camden and Amboy, and at 8 a. m. Express, and 3·30 p. m. Accommodation via Camden and Jersey City.
At 2 and 6 p. m. for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 6·15 a. m. and 3·30 p. m. for Freehold and Farmingdale.
At 9·30 a. m. for Pennington, Lambertville, and intermediate stations.
At 6·15, 8, and 9·30 a. m., 12 m., 2, 3·30, and 5 p. m. for Trenton.
At 6·15, 8, and 9·30 a. m., 12 m., 2, 3·30, 5, 6, 7, and 11·30 p. m. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, Delanco, and Riverton.
At 6·15 and 9·30 a. m., 12 m., 2, 3·30, 5, 6, 7, and 11·30 p. m. for Edgewater, Riverside, and Palmyra.
At 6·15 and 9·30 a. m., 12 m., 5, 6, 7, and 11·30 p. m. for Fish House.
The 11·30 p. m. Line leaves from Market Street Ferry (upper side).
FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.
At 7 and 10 a. m., 1·20, 3, 5·30, 6·45, and 12 p. m., New York Express Lines, and 11·30 p

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE RESERVE ASSOCIATION.

The Annual Reunion To-day—Interesting Exercises.

The exercises of the annual reunion of the Pennsylvania Reserve Association commenced at 9 o'clock this morning, at Horticultural Hall. The Philadelphia branch of this association have been making extensive preparations for some time past for this event. Under their direction, the place of meeting was most beautifully draped and ornamented in honor of the occasion. The stage was hung with a canopy of flags, and under this was a miniature encampment, with tents pitched, arms stacked, and accoutrements hanging about in convenient localities. Over the stage were the portraits of the officers of the society, and on either side of the speakers' desk were stationed two brass field pieces, surmounted by regimental flags. The gallery front was decorated with bunting, silk flags, and appropriate devices containing the names of various battles and mottoes, and the end of the hall was likewise heavily draped. A large band was stationed in the gallery during the entire day, to discourse music at intervals.

At 5 o'clock this morning the Philadelphia branch met at Broad and Chesnut streets, and proceeded to the West Philadelphia depot to meet the Pittsburg delegation, which arrived at that time, and escort them to their quarters. After having breakfasted the delegation reached the hall about 10½ o'clock. They numbered about one hundred men, and their quarters were at the St. Cloud Hotel. Delegations were also present from Williamsport, Lock Haven, and other points. The officers of the organization for the past year were:—President, Andrew G. Curtin; Vice-President, William McCandless; Treasurer, Colonel John P. Taylor; Recording Secretary, Anthony Laws; Corresponding Secretary, Colonel John H. Taggart.

The business meeting was held at 11 o'clock A. M., 10 o'clock being the hour, but it being delayed by the absence of General Meade. The General arrived upon the ground a few minutes before the meeting, and was greeted with prolonged applause.

In the absence of the President and First Vice-President, the meeting was called to order by General Barnes, who called upon Rev. J. J. Pomeroy, chaplain of the 3d Division, to offer prayer.

General Meade was then unanimously elected, and on taking the chair received the heartiest applause.

The General returned his thanks in a short speech. He expressed his great regret at not having been present at the hour of 10 o'clock. On account of absence from the city until a late hour last night he was not made acquainted with the time of meeting. He expressed himself as heartily a member of the association, though he was only a honorary member. He said that whenever he saw a meeting of the Reserve Association advertised he would be sure to be on hand. The Pennsylvania Reserves were the first command that the General held in the late war, and from which he was promoted to higher offices.

The minutes of the previous meeting, held last year at Lock Haven, Pa., were read by the secretary, Anthony Laws, and approved.

A communication was read from Governor Geary, expressing regret at his inability to attend; also another from Mayor Fox, stating that he would be happy to accept of the invitation and be present in the evening; also another from Colonel William McCandless, expressing regret for necessary absence.

A recess of fifteen minutes was then taken to enable the members to pay their annual dues, and enable the members to consult as to nominations for officers to serve during the ensuing year.

After the recess a report was made from each regiment, containing nominations for directors for the ensuing year.

The following were the nominations, and were unanimously elected:—

First Regiment—Major J. R. T. Coates, Privates W. H. Turner and Alfred D. Ruhert.

Second Regiment—Private Charles Devine, Lieutenant Daniel Craig, Private G. W. Mingus.

Third Regiment—Rev. J. J. Pomeroy, Lieutenant Samuel Griffe, Captain Jacob Leanhart.

Fourth Regiment—Private William A. Billigs, Private William Ogden.

Fifth Regiment—Colonel J. A. Macfarren, Sergeant Joseph Macpherson, Captain Harry Paxson.

Sixth Regiment—Sergeant O. F. Benson, Private Isaac Hartmann, Colonel Dixon.

Seventh Regiment—Captain John Janison, Private W. H. Ryan, Private George Stewart.

Eighth Regiment—Corporal H. Larke, Sergeant E. Abell, Colonel S. Bailey.

Ninth Regiment—Captain George H. Benners, Captain Robert Taggert, Private Erasmus Agnew.

Tenth Regiment—Captain George Norris, Captain Edw. H. Henderson, Captain J. B. Robinson.

Eleventh Regiment—Colonel Daniel S. Porter, Colonel Robert A. McCoy, Corporal J. A. Oakman.

Twelfth Regiment—Major A. G. Olliver, Private John Kelley, Major J. H. Lucas.

Thirteenth Regiment—Captain J. W. Welsh, General W. R. Hartshorne, Private William S. Addleman.

Artillery—Private S. K. MacGinnis, Private C. B. Brockway, Private A. E. Lewis.

Cavalry—General J. P. Taylor, Captain Theodore Stuck, Chaplain J. H. Beale.

On motion of Colonel William B. Mann, it was decided to create an additional vice-president.

The Board of Directors then retired to nominate officers to serve for the ensuing year, and a recess was taken until they should be ready to report.

The directors nominated the following, who were unanimously elected by acclamation:—

President—Ex Governor A. G. Curtin.
First Vice-President—Colonel W. R. Hartshorn.
Second Vice-President—Colonel Jesse Merritt.
Third Vice President—Sergeant Donnelly.
Recording Secretary—Private Charles H. Devine.
Corresponding Secretary—Colonel John H. Taggart.
Treasurer—Lieutenant Robert K. Smith.

Captain William P. McClellan was appointed orator for the next annual meeting. Adjourned until 3 o'clock P. M.

The Meeting This Afternoon.

At 3 o'clock this afternoon a large number of ladies and gentlemen assembled in Horticultural Hall to listen to the annual oration before the Reserve Association, which was delivered by General Ent. We thus summarize it:—

Oration by General Wellington H. Ent.

Comrades of the Reserves:—The friendships formed around the camp-fires on the Potomac, the Rappahannock, and the James find in this reunion a full expression. Your presence, the firm grip, the kindly greeting, are but true reflections of that sympathy and manly affection which was generated in your breasts while together fighting the battles of your country, and which, while stimulating all the nobler impulses of the soldier, made you for the remainder of your lives friends.

It is a fitting reward for the privations, the hardships, and sufferings of years spent in the field that a thrill of pleasure is enjoyed in the clasping of hands with another who has had a like experience And it matters not in what field he served, for the men who fought in Virginia, the great Southwest, or along the coast of the Atlantic, were all actuated by an honest purpose; were, as soldiers, equally meritorious, and are to-day unitedly friends. And, paradoxical as it may at first appear, it is this regard for men who have faced the storm of battle which impels us to extend the hand of fellowship to the soldier who fought on the other side. This is why to-day ex-Confederate soldiers of every grade hold, by Federal appointment, positions of trust and honor. It is why a score of them occupy seats in the Congress of the United States; why an ex-Confederate general was taken into the Cabinet councils of the Government, and why one of the most lucrative positions in the whole Southern country was given to the veteran Confederate Longstreet by the veteran Federal Grant. All honor to the two great captains! To the former, because he was among the first to accept the situation resulting from the contest; to the latter, because in the hour of his and the nation's success he dared to be generous. Had there existed a spirit of malignity among the men constituting the opposing armies, the establishment of peace might for a long time have been hindered, and a war of extermination been waging at the present hour. If the friendly feeling which animates the beasts of the men who contended with each other in deadly strife on the battle-field shall pervade all classes, the nation will be as prosperous and powerful as its domain is great and its people chivalric.

The orator then reviewed at length the recent war between France and Prussia.

In our late "unpleasantness" the first engagement at all general in its character was fought ninety-five days after the President's call, and more than one hundred days after the erection of Confederate batteries had been commenced in Charleston Harbor. The time spent by our people in sharpening up their swords for the first Bull Run was more than twice that required by the Germans to shatter the military power of France.

Of course, after our people got ready, they did well. Bull Run speaks volumes, especially the run part, for the improvised armies engaged. But the lesson which the French should have learned from this fight was to be drawn from the expedition with which our side got away from the battle-field after being whipped. Paris might have been saved if a few American Congressmen had been at Sedan to show French soldiers, after being defeated, how to make a straight coat-tail for the capital of the nation. The battle of Sedan was, as has been said, decisive. It was the crushing up of the last of the Imperial armies. It left the French people powerless to defend. In short, it subjugated France, and made her Emperor a prisoner of war.

Report has it that Von Moltke remarked on one occasion that he "gave no study to the tactics or strategy of either of the American armies during the Rebellion, for the reason that he could learn nothing profitable from the scrambles of two mobs." If the man who captured Donelson and Island No. 10, and fought Pittsburg Landing and Shiloh, and hammered his way from the Rapidan to Petersburg, supported by the man who marched from Atlanta to the sea—the other who won at Antietam—and him who broke the back of Rebellion at Gettysburg, and Hancock and Sheridan, could have suddenly seized the control of these armies, an opportunity might have presented itself to the Prussian veteran to gain wisdom from a scramble.

It is difficult to account for the weak efforts, both offensive and defensive, of the republican armies, except on the ground of inefficient leadership. Instance the last sortie from Paris, in which 100,000 troops were engaged on the side of the French. A battle commencing in the morning and lasting until night was fought with a loss of 2000, or only two per cent. of the whole body. There certainly was a want of vigor somewhere in that effort to break through the lines of investment. How is it, comrades? Is it bombast to say that one hundred thousand American soldiers, at liberty to pick out the weakest point in an extended line such as surrounded Paris, would have succeeded, or, after wrestling for a whole day, mark the place with more than 2000 killed and wounded? May I not add that they would have broken through, notwithstanding the lines were composed of perhaps the best troops in the world?

Comrades, let us profit by the spectacle which France now presents to the world. After being conquered by the foreigner, compelled to cede large territory, and to pay immense war subsidies, she allows herself to become the prey of the politician, and is driven to the lowest stage of anarchy. Let us hope that the day not far distant when peace "with nimble fingers shall stop up the brazen throats of war," and prosperity and happiness again exercise their genial influence in the vales and upon the wine-clad hills of France. But, above all, let as shun the rock upon which her fortunes were wrecked. Let us insist that prudence, justice, and firmness shall characterize the counsels of the nation, that her rights as a nation shall be respected, that her honor shall be maintained to the full in the Cabinet, and then if, under the providence of God, it shall become our duty to again take up arms, we shall do so with alacrity, and strike with a power that shall be irresistible.

At 5 o'clock the members of the association are to partake of a grand banquet, and this evening a grand reunion in the form of a ball will take place at Horticultural Hall. Colonel Wm. B. Mann will be Master of Ceremonies.

THE LAST DAY OF THE FESTIVAL.—The Germans were pretty well tired out this morning in consequence of the excitement, anxiety, and fatiguing walks of yesterday. Nevertheless there were thousands up early and wending their way towards the beautiful park of the Philadelphia Rifle Club on Indian Queen Lane. The pavilions were beautifully decorated and appropriate mottoes were interspersed amid the profuse ornamentation of bunting.

At 10 o'clock dancing was commenced and kept up until 12, when the great assemblage broke up into coteries for dinner. In the afternoon, at 3 o'clock, the Linden tree, with appropriate ceremonies, was dedicated, and the peace monument, which was carried in the grand procession yesterday, was unveiled. Addresses were then delivered by Dr. Kellner and George Siegeman, and the societies sang, "Der Siegesgesang," and "Wer hat dich du schoner wald."

CAPTURE OF BURGLARS AND THEIR TOOLS.—The celebrated James Logue, who is no infant in the ways of crime, was yesterday afternoon arrested at Franklin street and Girard avenue, in company with two other thieves, under very suspicious circumstances. Policemen Godsall, McGowan, and Haggerty, of the Twelfth district, were the officers who were instrumental in the capture of the burglars. The names of the other parties under arrest are John Walker and John Jenkins, alias James Hanly. These parties were observed to get out of a wagon at the above named place, when the officers made an examination of the vehicle. They found that it contained a most complete set of burglar's tools, including ropes, lanterns, powder pouches, jimmies, sledges, wedges, and in fact all the outfit required in the housebreaker's art. Logue and his two friends were placed under arrest, and will be before Justice Kerr this afternoon.

A GANG OF ROUGHS AT BROAD AND RACE STREETS.—Lieutenant Leach, with a squad of men, was detached to keep back the crowd yesterday at Broad and Race streets, but found difficulty in so doing by the riotous action of a number of men said to belong to the Good Will Engine. The latter refused to obey orders, and one of the crowd stole from a police officer his club. Lieutenant McGuffin happening to pass that point, gave chase to the man who took the mace from the officer. The fellow ran, closely followed by the Lieutenant. When near the engine-house the fugitive stopped suddenly, and over went the officer. The fellow then jumped up and escaped. Just previous to this some one stationed in the warehouse at the southeast corner of Broad and Race streets threw a brick at the Lieutenant, narrowly missing the latter's head, and shivering itself into fragments when it struck the pavement.

ATTEMPTED LARCENY.—Thos. Forbey was drunk, at Eighth and Lombard streets, on Saturday afternoon. He was lying on the sidewalk and a police officer observed his gold watch hanging out of his pocket. The officer took possession of the time-piece, and while going to the corner to obtain assistance to have the unprotected individual taken care of, one John White came up and attempted to steal the pocket-book from the pocket of the inebriated man. White was arrested and is under bonds to answer.

THE "GUT" GANG AGAIN.—Charles Parker and Samuel Hood are members of the "Gut" gang. These fellows, in company with others, last evening at Twenty-third and Locust streets assaulted several citizens. Officers O'Mealy and Conalin, of the Fifth district, sought to arrest the rioters, when they themselves were attacked. Hood and Parker, however, were taken into custody and Alderman Morrow held each in $800 bail.

PICKPOCKET ARRESTED.—James Duffin was arrested at Dilwyn and Noble streets yesterday, on the charge of attempting to pick the pocket of a lady who was looking at the parade. She felt his hand in her pocket, and a gentleman saw the fellow make the attempt. Duffin was arrested by Officer McGrath, of the Ninth district, and taken before Alderman Toland, who held him in bail for a further hearing.

MISS MINA FOSTER will give dramatic and poetic readings this evening, at the Amateur Drawing-room, on Seventeenth street, above Chesnut. The programme will embrace scenes from *The School for Scandal*, *Henry the Fifth*, *London Assurance*, and *Romeo and Juliet*, with other selections. The readings will be varied by music, and a very pleasing entertainment may be expected.

THEFT AT THE WRONG PLACE.—William Doane stole an embroidered chair cover from the telegraph operator's room at the Fifth District station House yesterday afternoon. Lieutenant Flaherty came across the fellow at Broad and Chesnut streets, and ran him to the office of Alderman Morrow, who held him in $800 bail.

WIFE BEATERS.—Andrew Doyle, living at No. 1928 Rochford street, has been held in $400 bail by Alderman Pancoast for beating his wife; and George Reed, a resident of Pennsylvania avenue, below Nineteenth street, is under $500 bonds by the same magistrate for the same offense.

PETTY THEFT.—Catharine Michael, for stealing a door-mat from a house in the vicinity of Twenty-second and Wallace streets on Saturday afternoon last, has been sent to prison for thirty days by Alderman Pancoast.

ASSAULTED COLORED PEOPLE.—Hugh McCann and George Baird are under bonds by Alderman Morrow, for beating at Eighth and Locust streets, a few evenings since, a colored man named Murray and his wife.

YACHT RACE.

Large Regatta on the Delaware.

A regatta yesterday took place in the Delaware between two classes of yachts. The first class included fifteen feet yachts and the second class craft beyond that measurement.

For the first class the following were entered: Ida May, Charles G. Austin, George A. Scherr, Charles Abel, Hamilton Disston, Philip Sweikert, Kate D. Eaker, James S. Eggleton, Andrew Warner, Julia, Edwin Engle, E. S. Gilbert, H. D. Turner, Edward Pratt, C. Hillman, Winona, A. S. Engles, John H. Cotton, John J. Hare, James D. Hefley, A. S. Eggleton, I. M. Harvey, Dodger, J. H. Wurst, J. D. Sidebottom, George Hoff, Grant, Shuster, Thomas A. Harvey, Dauntless, Samuel Wood, John Jeffries, and Edwin Ergee.

The second class consisted of the following:—Little Annie, J. B. Brewer, G. K. Wise, Jr., George Lewis, Mary Jane, Palmer, Agile, Will, Mary Emma, Jennie, Ida, and John Blotz.

The race was from Shackamaxon street wharf to the first buoy below the Block House and return. The boats started punctually at the time fixed and kept well together, and in the following order those of the first class came in:—Scherr, Eggleton, Cotton, Abel, Dauntless, Disston, Pratt, and Morgan. Of the second class Little Annie was the first in, followed by Brewer and Lewis. The prizes were a solid silver cake basket for the winning boat of the first class and a silver urn for the second class yacht.

THE DELEGATES.

Off to the Republican State Convention.

This morning, at half-past 8 o'clock, the Unconditional Republican Club, accompanied by Beck's Band, and arrayed in dark clothes, black silk hat, and immaculate gloves, departed from their quarters, at Broad and Race streets, for Harrisburg, to attend the convention which is to nominate Republican candidates for Auditor and Surveyor-General. This club is a temporary organization, consisting of the Senatorial and Representative delegates who are to represent our city in that State assemblage. It was officered as follows:—William R. Leeds, Sheriff, Chief Marshal; John McCullough, William M. Bunn, Register of Wills, and Christian Kneass, Esq., Aids. The list of delegates is as follows:—

SENATORIAL.

Dist.		Dist.	
1.	William J. Pollock.	3.	James W. Allen.
2.	William R. Leeds	4.	Christian Kneass.

REPRESENTATIVE.

Dist.		Dist.	
1.	Edward Cobb.	10.	William Lambert.
2.	John Thompson.	11.	William M. Bunn.
3.	Hillary Conner.	12.	Ferdinand Dobler.
4.	William Elliott.	13.	Joseph R. Ash.
5.	William King.	14.	David H. Lane.
6.	Alfred Stimmel.	15.	William F. Miller.
7.	Ezra Lukens.	16.	Louis Wagner.
8.	John McCullough.	17.	George Schoch.
9.	Charles W. Ridgway.	18.	James Newell.

THE GREAT PEACE PAGEANT.—In our detailed report of the Grand German Peace Procession yesterday we accidentally omitted to make mention of the appearance which Shirley & Koons' shoe establishment made in the line. This firm was represented by five great wagons and a barouche, beautifully decorated, containing the employes of their shops. The first wagon was typical of the cutters' department, being trimmed with red, black, and white morocco; the next represented the stock department, with machines running; the next contained the last-machine; the fourth represented the finishers' department; and the final one the children's department, with the motto, "Champion turn team of the United States." Each wagon was drawn by four splendid horses, and the whole elicited the applause and admiration of the lookers-on.

SNEAK THIEF.—Sergeant Donnelly, of the Seventh district, yesterday afternoon arrested a colored man named Joseph Rainford, who was charged with stealing money from the cash-drawer in the tavern of Pat Murphy, in that vicinity. Alderman Toland committed the prisoner.

TO BE ILLUMINATED.—This evening, from eight to eleven o'clock, the *German Democrat* building, on Chesnut street, above Sixth, will be brilliantly illuminated with calcium lights of various colors.

RUN OVER BY A WAGON.—William Creman, living at No. 810 Inquirer street, was run over at ten o'clock this morning by a hay wagon at Seventh and Columbia avenue and had his legs badly injured. He was taken to the St. Joseph's Hospital.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, May 16.—Cotton quiet and weak; middling uplands, 16½c.; middling Orleans, 16½c. Flour quiet and steady; market without decided change. Wheat quiet and steady. Corn firmer; mixed Western, 79@80c Oats steady; Ohio, 65@69c. Beef steady. Pork unchanged. Whisky quiet at 91¼c.

FINE STATIONERY
AND
Card Engraving.
DREKA,
No. 1033 CHESNUT STREET,
9 13 tuths8p

BITTER WINE OF IRON.
There is neither health, enjoyment, or physical beauty without a rich ferruginous circulation.
FIFTY CENTS PER BOTTLE.
HUBBELL, Apothecary, 1410 Chesnut St.
5 10 6tSp

J.E. CALDWELL & C°
No. 902 CHESNUT Street.
NEW DESIGNS IN
PLATED WHITE METAL
TEA SETS.
PEARL AND SATIN FINISH.
3 18 stuth§

A **BEAUTIFUL SPOT IS**
WENONAH.
Its Hotel, its lakes, the fish pond, the old mill, the old railroad bridge, the handsome drives and avenues, the park, and many other points of interest, are in themselves sufficient attractions, while the NATURAL ADVANTAGES of the tract, such as excellent water, rolling country, high and healthy location, facilities for drainage, and EASY ACCESS TO THE CITY, render WENONAH the most desirable place for building Country Residences within the vicinity of Philadelphia situated on the West Jersey Railroad, 11 miles from Camden, reached in FORTY-FIVE MINUTES from your place of business. The Hotel will be completed and opened about the 15th of June. Visit the place and judge it upon its merits. Tickets and information furnished by
DANIEL M. FOX & SON,
5 16 12trp* No. 540 North FIFTH Street.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE HOUSE, NO. 2107 DELANCY PLACE. Call from 12 to 5 o'clock. Rent, $600. 5 16 2t*

FOURTH EDITION

New Dominion Advices.

Emigration to Winnipeg.

More Destructive Fires.

AFFAIRS AT THE CAPITAL.

FROM THE DOMINION.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

The Homestead Bill.

OTTAWA, May 16.—The Homestead bill has passed the Assembly. Its provisions are very liberal. One clause protects debtors coming here for five years against creditors.

Foundry Burned.

DURHAM, Ontario, May 16.—The extensive foundry and machine-shop of A. & A. Cochrane were destroyed by fire yesterday. Loss, $20,000.

Emigrants to Winnipeg.

TORONTO, May 16.—Advices from Winnipeg to April 28 have been received. A batch of emigrants from the frontier of Huron and Bruce arrived there, and had to cut through ice in many places. The party speak highly of the country. The new steamer Selkirk, owned by Hiel, Grill & Co., had arrived, with a large amount of fruit and seventy passengers, from Fort Abercrombie in four days. The resolutions were proposed in the House for investigation into

The Outbreak of 1869 and 1870,

and asking compensation for losses, and calling for punishment on those who took the life of Mr. Scott. The resolutions were lost; yeas 14, nays 5. The Attorney-General moved an amendment, which was carried, asserting the belief that the Dominion Government would as soon as possible decide as to the compensation and punishment of the offenders. The House threw on the Government the responsibility of seeing to it.

Dwelling-houses Burned.

ST. CATHARINES, May 16.—Four dwelling-houses and barns on Duke and James streets were destroyed by fire this morning. The occupants were G. P. M. Ball, William Amittleberger, Patrick Riley, and A. T. Patterson. Loss, $10,000; insurance, $4000. No lives were lost.

FROM THE SOUTH.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Arrest of a Murderer.

MEMPHIS, May 16.—John Ryan, a notorious ruffian, who murdered Miss Sarah Owen, residing near Mayfield, Ky., in 1863, and committed a number of daring robberies in Southern Kentucky about that time, was arrested in Arkansas a few days since and taken to Mayfield.

Railroad Affairs.

The Little Rock Railroad Company is inviting bids to raise the road-bed out of the water, and check the damage of overflow, from Hopefield to Madison. It is said a change of grade is also contemplated.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Presidential Nominations.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—The President sent to the Senate the following nominations:—Nicholas Fisk, of New York, to be Assistant Secretary of Legation at Berlin; Herman Brown, of Indiana, to be Consul at Manatitlan; Wm. B. Parker, of Pennsylvania, Consul at Zante; Edward Livingston, Assessor of the Nineteenth district of Pennsylvania.

The Specie Shipments.

NEW YORK, May 16.—Specie shipments to Europe to-day amount to $1,100,000.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

HARRISBURG, May 16.—Mr. Dechert presented a remonstrance against a market house at Fifteenth and Coates streets, Philadelphia.

Mr. Wistar offered a joint resolution providing for a final adjournment on the 26th, which was voted down by a party vote, the Democrats voting nay.

On motion, the vote on the bill relieving the Mechanics' and Girard National Banks from taxation was reconsidered, and the bill was then discussed at length.

Mr. Brooke moved to amend so as to diminish the time for exemption. Carried.

Mr. Billingfelt moved to amend by striking out all is the bill that proposes to refund money paid by the banks to the State Treasury. Lost

The bill was then passed to third reading.

On motion of Mr. Buckalew the senate, without discussion or opposition, amended the House amendments to the Border Damage bill, so as to provide for a revision of all the claims, and the issuing of certificates signed by the Governor and State Treasurer, and countersigned and registered by the Auditor-General, stating the amount of adjudicated claims. The certificates being payable only when the United States shall pay such claims. The revision of the claims is to be made under the direction of the courts of the several counties.

The following bills passed finally:—Senate bill changing name of Charles Wm. Heebner; Senate bill extending to the Harrisburg Park Association, Reading Agricultural Society, and Michael Haak, of Reading, the Damage Act of March 17th, 1869.

House.

The House met at 10 A. M.

Mr. Lamon offered a resolution recalling from the Senate the Senate bill for the protection of show-bills, and the punishment of their mutilation, in Philadelphia, for the purpose of amendment. Agreed to.

Senate resolution asking the House to return to the Senate, for amendment, the Border County Claims bill, was concurred in and the request acceded to.

Mr. Thompson moved the consideration of House bill for reclaiming certain marshy land on the banks of the Delaware and Schuylkill rivers.

Mr. Woolever objected and the matter fell.

Mr. Smith called up House bill authorizing the Harrisburg City Council to appropriate money to pay George J. Bolton, of Bolton Hotel, his bill, amounting to a thousand dollars, for entertaining President Johnson, General Grant, Admiral Farragut, and others, who were extended the hospitalities of the city in 1866. Passed.

Mr. Woolever, of Lehigh, attempted to have certain legislation relative to Allentown reconsidered, but failed, the Republicans voting in a body against him, representing that they had been waited on by a delegation on behalf of the Allentown City Government, which is Republican, asking that they should be supported.

The private calendar coming up immediately after, Mr. Woolever proceeded to object to all bills of Republicans, as a retaliation for their opposition to his legislation, whereupon Mr. Strang, on the part of the Republicans, proceeded to object off bills of Democrats, explaining frankly that he did so to show Mr. Woolever that he was playing with a two-edged sword, as the Democrats had fully two-thirds of the calendar.

This partisan objection then became general, and nearly all the bills on the calendar, as they were read, were objected to, and some bad blood was created between the members.

Several motions to adjourn were voted down.

Finally, Mr Sterling offered the following:—

Resolved, That for the present calendar two objections shall be required to prevent the bill from being laid aside.

This passed by a two-thirds vote.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

TH BROAD STREET RAILROAD.

The Injunction Against the Thirteenth and Fifteenth Streets Railroad Made Perpetual, and the Great Highway to be Kept Clear.

Court of Common Pleas—Judge Allison.

Judge Allison this morning delivered an opinion in the application for an injunction to restrain the Thirteenth and Fifteenth Streets Passenger Railway Company from laying tracks on Broad street, under a consolidation with the Navy Yard, Broad Street, and Fairmount Passenger Railway Company. He held that the roads were not connecting railroads in the meaning of the act; that the act of 1861 relating to connecting *railroads* did not apply to the city passenger railway companies, and that therefore the consolidation of the two companies was wholly illegal and void. And even though it had been lawful, the ordinance of 1866, by which the city, in consideration of the defendants abandoning the right to lay tracks on Broad street, granted them the privilege of making a circuit on Spring Garden street, which was accepted by defendants, would be fatal to their case. The injunction applied for was then made perpetual.

The following is Judge Allison's opinion:—

The general jurisdiction of Courts of Equity over cases of purpresture and nuisance is placed beyond dispute by the settled law of England and of the several States of the Union, including the State of Pennsylvania. It is founded on the right to restrain the exercise or execution of that from which irreparable damage to individuals, or great public injury, must necessarily arise.

The exercise of this power by courts of equity—to restrain encroachments on rights and easements which are held for the use and benefit of the public—is often the only efficient mode of defending the general as well as the individual interest of the citizen in highways and other public accommodations, and to prevent the invasion and destruction of those rights. This may be done by final injunction upon bill, answer and proofs, where the case is free from all reasonable question, or by special order to await a trial at law in either the civil or criminal tribunals of the land.

But there is no necessity for a trial at law to determine the character of an unauthorized encroachment on, or an illegal appropriation of, a public highway. Such an of a public street, is a nuisance *per se*, and may justly be regarded as a purpresture which is both general and special; general, because it is an attack upon that in which every one has an interest, and special, as to citizens who sustain damages and inconvenience greater than the community at large suffer.

The doctrine is fully sustained in Eden on Injunc., chap. 11, p. 259; 2 Story, Equity, 291, sec. 921; Jeremy's Equ. Juris., Book 3, chap. 2, sec. 1. In affirmance of this doctrine are the cases of Attorney-General vs. Richards, 2 Anstruther, 603; same vs. Johnson, 1 Wilson, C. R., 87; Ambler, 164, per Lord Hardwick.

The Chief Baron, delivering the opinion in 2 Anstruther, 615, says the prayer of the bill being to abate a nuisance (a wharf erected between high and low water marks), it is argued the Court can only consider that question as alone supporting the relief prayed for, and it is contended the Court cannot give such a decree, or at least not without a trial by jury. He adds, that may be, where the question is of nuisance and the evidence doubtful; and cites Lord Hale for the principle that, where a purpresture and nuisance have been committed, a decree to abate it will be granted.

We have had argued before us two applications to restrain the defendants, the Thirteenth and Fifteenth Streets Passenger Railway Company, from constructing their proposed double track on Broad street, from Wharton to Spring Garden street. One of these bills is filed by the city of Philadelphia, and the other by citizens who are tax-payers and owners of property fronting on Broad street and residents upon said street.

The first named bill complains that the company defendant are removing the cobble stones from the street, without permission of the authorities of the city, and are obstructing the highway with its materials, and were thereby interfering with travel and endangering the safty of the citizens. The second bill alleges that the railway, if constructed, will be a nuisance in a public highway, which will depreciate the property of the plaintiffs, by obstructing the roadway and impairing the beauty of Broad street, and that to permit those tracks to be laid will be in violation of the faith of the State and of the city towards complainants and other citizens of Philadelphia, as expressed in the act of Assembly of March 23, 1866. In each bill we are asked to restrain, by injunction, the construction of the railway upon Broad street, and though the equities upon which the prayers rest are different, the material facts and statements of both bills are alike.

But our right to interfere by injunction has been questioned on the ground that no special injury has been shown to have been sustained or likely to fall upon the plaintiffs, and because the right, law and equity of the breach is doubtful. After the repeated instances in which this Court has interfered in cases of this kind, at the instance of the city, the question ought to be considered as at rest with us, even though there is no complaint of injury to the immediate prosperity of the corporation, but where the wrong is done to the citizens of the municipality, and of the Commonwealth generally.

But as was held in Com vs. C. P. Railway, 2 P. F. S., 517, that though the city is only in a subordinate sense the owner of the highways, yet it is no stretch of language to speak of the corporation as owning the streets; the material of which the artificial road is constructed being the immediate property of the corporation, and standing as the municipality does, in the relation of trustees for the corporators, holding for them, and charged as they are, with the duty of guarding the corporate rights of all the citizens of Philadelphia. Over the streets of the city they exercise control as supervisors of the highway, which makes it obligatory upon them to see that the streets are kept open for public travel, free from all unlawful obstruction, and this obligation carries with it the responsibility of the city for loss or injury sustained by the citizen by reason of a neglect or improper performance of this duty, if it does not do more, and subject the individual members of Councils to indictment and punishment. We have the authority of the Supreme Court for the assertion that the city, in a proper sense, is to be regarded as the owner of the streets, and as it will not be questioned that it has imposed upon it duties and responsibilities in connection with the care and proper management of them, it would seem to follow that where an encroachment is about to be made on one of the highways of the city that the corporate authorities possess the right to prosecute or defend the public interests in the courts of the Commonwealth.

The injury is to them sufficiently certain and specific to enable them to maintain a standing in a court of equity, and to claim the exercise of its highest powers, when a proper case is made out, for, as is said in Com. vs. Long, 1 Parsons, 149, the injury to the whole community may quite equal that of the inhabitancy of the immediate vicinage, which latter are admitted to be competent parties to ask relief in equity against the nuisance, citing in support of the principle, Sampson vs. Smith, 8 Simons, 272. It is properly held that from the express powers granted to a municipal corporation, as extensive as those conferred on the city of Philadelphia, the implied powers must spring up, flows from the very end and object of the corporation.

Such an implication seems to be necessary that it may be clothed with authority to perform its proper duties in guarding the interests of the community which it represents, to deny this right would, in many cases, strip equity of that remedial justice which requires, that it may be effective, that it shall be prompt and even immediate, to prevent irreparable mischief being done. See 2 Story's Eq., Sec. 924, and Mayor of London, W. Bolt, 5 Vesey, Jr., 129, Trustees, etc., vs. W. Towers, 510. Borough of Frankford vs. Lennig, Appendix to 2 Philada. Rep. 4:3. In the case last cited we held that the Borough of Frankford was a proper party to complain, and to a bill to restrain the construction of a wharf at the mouth of Frankford creek, into the highway the of Delaware river, beyond low water mark; and in the case of Com. vs. Long, 1 Parsons, the general principle is maintained with great clearness and force by Judge King. Upon the question of the right of owners of property fronting on Broad street to complain and seek relief by injunction, it will be necessary to say a few words only. Though they are private individuals, complaining of a public wrong, they do not rest the equity of their bill on this ground. The creation of a public nuisance is averred but their claim rests upon special, peculiar and individual injury which they assert that the building of those tracks will inflict upon them in the depreciation of their property. The case of Peterson et. al. vs. the Navy Yard, B. and F. Railway, 5 Philadelphia Rep., 150, cited by the defendant against the right of citizens to an injunction to restrain the building of a track on Broad street is placed by President Judge Thompson on the ground that no special injury was set up, as caused or threatened to the complainant, which certainly cannot be said of the plaintiffs in the bill now before us. The case of Faust vs. Passenger Railway Company, 3 Phil., 164, relied upon by the defendant, is an authority clearly against them upon this point. Strong, J., says the construction of a railway along the public street of a city, if unauthorized by law, is doubtless a nuisance, and though a public one, may be restrained by injunction, at the suit of a private person, who may suffer a special injury thereby.

It is true, that ordinarily in applications, to prevent a threatened nuisance, the right of the complainant ought to be established at law, or admitted before an injunction will be granted. (The Judge doubtless intended a final injunction.) But if the injury apprehended be great, and the danger imminent, or if the act complained of will occasion a constantly recurring grievance, an injunction will be granted even though there be a possibility that the anticipated private injury may not result from the erection. In support of his position thus clearly stated, Judge Strong cites Mohawk B. Comp. vs. D. & S. Railroad Comp. 6, page 544, and Rowe vs. Granite B. C. 21, Pickering 334. The complaint of the citizens is, that the construction of the proposed railway is unauthorized by law, and is therefore a nuisance; and agreeing, as we do, with the views of Judge Strong, following those which we have just quoted, we hold that the construction of the proposed tracks in front of the property of complainants on each side of Broad street, rendering access thereto less convenient for approach by carriages, and less safe for crossing, constitutes an injury or inconvenience to the plaintiffs beyond that of the public generally, which is sufficient to entitle them to the preventive interposition of this Court, if it appears that the complaint is well founded upon both grounds of an illegal obstruction of the street and of special wrong to plaintiffs.

If, therefore, in any case, there is a special grievance arising out of a common injury, which presses more upon particular individuals than upon others, not so immediately within the influence of it, they are entitled to the interference of a Court of Equity for the protection of their private rights. Eden on Injunctions, 258 (Wheeler's edition). Authorities in support of this position are cited by Judge King in Long's case quoted above from 1 Par, 148. The existence of a special grievance suffered by the plaintiffs, not having been denied by the defendant, it must stand, for all purposes connected with this application, for a special injunction, as confessed, with all the legal incidents which follow such admission.

This brings us directly to the question of the rights of the defendant, under a grant from the Legislature, to extend their double track north to Spring Garden street. This right, it will not be denied, must be clear beyond all doubt, or it cannot be conceded to them. Adopting the language of the Supreme Court, as expressed by Chief Justice Black in Commonwealth vs. Erie and N. W. Railway, 3 Casey, 357, we hold "That in such case, ingenuity has nothing to work with. If you assert that a corporation has certain privileges, show us the record of the Legislature conferring them. Failing in this, you must give up your claim, for nothing else can possibly avail you. A doubtful charter does not exist, because whatever is doubtful is decisively against the corporation

To the same effect is the Commonwealth vs. Central P. R., 2 P. F. Smith, 516, in which the Court say, "in looking for the intention of the Legislature we can not be unmindful of the fact that the defendants are a private corporation, claiming franchises against public rights. They must show clearly that they are entitled to what they claim. If their charter leaves their right doubtful, the doubt must be resolved in favor of the Commonwealth." There can be no question as to the application of the principle upon the general doctrine of a strict construction of a grant of corporate powers, especially when such grant is an abridgment of the rights of the public. How then do the defendants stand upon the title which they set up in resistance to this application?

The Thirteenth and Fifteenth Streets Passenger Railway Company was incorporated, by an act of Assembly, on the 8th day of April, 1859, with authority to maintain and operate a passenger railway upon Thirteenth and Fifteenth streets, connecting on the north along Columbia avenue, and by Carpenter street on the south.

On the 16th of May, 1861, the Legislature incorporated the Navy Yard, Broad Street, and Fairmount Railway Company, with power to construct a railway of single or double track, commencing with a single track at or near the intersection of Broad and Federal streets, extending east along Federal to Front street, south on Front to Wharton street, west on Wharton to Broad street, thence north along Broad street, with a double track to Spring Garden street, and thence west on Spring Garden street